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Tower Views

by Clearway

America Considers the War

Nature's Corner on Corn

Spain Reaps Old Cruelties

¶ April 6, 1917.—America declares war on Germany! That date and headline remains a warning to the people of the United States against entangling alliances, propagandized sympathies, selfish trade interests, and inconsistent views of democracy. Twenty years after gives a broad perspective. America finds its participation in the World War cost something like $50,000,000,000, in addition to some $12,000,000,000 of dubious debts. That war cost the world approximately a 41,000,000 soldier-and-civilian mortality, 20,000,000 of maimed and $500,000,000,000 in losses. No one won that war. Every nation which entered it lost.

¶ **And the greatest loss** of all to Europe was the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which destroyed America's confidence in the altruism of its allies, discouraged American participation in the League of Nations, opened the way for the authoritarian state and disgraced the very purpose for which the United States ostensibly entered the war—to make the world safe for democracy. Twenty years has given Woodrow Wilson plenty of justification, plenty of revenge on the treaty makers who figuratively cast lots for his coat of fourteen colors!

¶ **But, as stated** by Bernard M. Baruch, economic adviser to the American Peace Commission at Versailles and chairman of the War Industries Board during the war: "This is not the time to fix blame. It is time to practice the civilization we preach."

¶ **"I will not believe,"** cries Mr. Baruch out of the depths of experience, "I will not believe the people themselves do not want and pray for peace!" That is an impressive declaration. It might be augmented, given force, by a more specific credo: I believe in peace, in the potency of peaceful thoughts, in the presence of omnipotent right permeating the councils of men and nations; and I know that my insistence of this fact will hasten the active operation of those righteous laws necessary to bring peace on earth, good will to men. "I believe" is always stronger than "I denounce," but "I know" is stronger than either.

¶ **Dame Nature flounces** into the Chicago grain market, defies the laws against manipulation, defies board of trade regulations, and, cornering corn, shoots prices thereof up to the highest level reached in 17 years. Working unobtrusively over a period of years the temperamental matriarch has been restricting the supply of corn through drought and one thing or another—until it is now questionable whether there is enough corn to meet livestock feeding requirements. So prices seem inflated with helium, headed toward the stratosphere. Corn, which last year at this time was 59 cents, is now quoted at $1.40. Agriculturists, thinking of marginal acres and the abandoned "plough-in" policy, turn to the Old Testament. They are relieved that Henry Wallace had heeded the experience of Joseph before natural causes illustrated its wisdom.

¶ **The Spanish civil conflagration** flares up again, throwing into the skies of Europe lurid shapes which may be interpreted as warnings to Europe that tampering with war is truly playing with TNT. As the world recalls the 20th anniversary of America's entry into the World War, big guns boom again about the gates of Madrid, where Loyalists are entrenched, and from the south of Spain come reports of the capture of strategic positions by government troops. Loyal Spain rushes its armies into a bayonet-bristling broom to sweep away the network of insurgent lines about the capital.

¶ **On the other side** Insurgent commanders whose advance guards are within sight of strategic Durango report 8000 government casualties left on the rain-soaked Basque battlefield. General Mola's drive on Bilbao brings the Basque government defenders to a grave extremity. They are warned to surrender or see their province destroyed. As the war goes on one sees vindication of the theory of "poetic justice." The nation which suffered the Inquisition suffers from the rack.

¶ **Yugoslavia is showing** a preference for democracy, if the vigorous political demonstration consequent to the visit of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia is interpreted aright. The evidences seem accumulating that democracy and the Little Entente are building a dike against Fascism.

¶ **How frequently vision** is vindicated by the passing of time! Considering the period since the beginning of the World War, the applicability of Theodore Roosevelt's comment can hardly be missed: "We all of us," said he, "tend to rise or fall together. If any set of us goes down the whole nation (world) sags a little. If any of us raise ourselves a little, then by just so much the nation (world) as a whole is raised."

$2,756,679 Granted For Social Security

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 6

The Social Security Board announced today grants totaling $2,756,679 for public assistance in 11 states and Hawaii.

Grants for old-age assistance are for April.

Japanese Say High Tariffs Hurt Textiles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Japanese delegates to the World Textile Conference today blamed high tariffs and other international trade barriers for the present under-consumption of textile products.

Prohibitive tariffs and quotas, Keinosuke Zen, employers' delegate from Japan, told the conference, raise the price level and make it impossible for lower classes to buy their share of the world's textiles.

This view was reiterated in a report submitted by Juitsu Kitaoka, Japanese Government delegate, describing such trade barriers as "stumbling-blocks in the way of progress."

Stimulation of consumption by reducing prices was favored by Mr. Zen. "The great misfortune of modern times," he declared, "is that efforts made by the nations of the world to increase the earnings of the agricultural population so far have not been successful in many cases, since the increase in purchasing power through mere raising of agricultural prices is not feasible and not practical."

Aids Consumption Increase

He held that Japan by selling her textile products to the world at moderate prices, "has not only prevented serious shrinkage of consumption on the part of agricultural, colonial and native populations but also, in certain areas, has even contributed to the increase in consumption.

While demand for raw cotton from other textile countries has declined, Japan has continued to purchase cotton and absorb a certain proportion of the world surplus, thereby preventing aggravation of the depression in cotton-producing countries, he said. He pointed out that Japan purchased more than 2,400,000 bales of raw cotton from the United States in 1932, darkest year of the depression.

Mr. Kitaoka held that "the most practical means to increase consumption is to sell goods at a price level which is at once adequate in the sense of entailing no loss for the producer and reasonable in the sense of lying within the reach of the mass of the consumers whose purchasing power has been reduced.

"To this end," he declared, "all trade barriers, such as high prohibitive tariffs, preferential tariffs, contingents, clearing systems, control of exchange and the like have to be removed or 'readjusted.' They are stumbling blocks in the way of progress."

Noting that poor working conditions of Japanese workers are sometimes used by other nations as reason or pretext for establishing high tariffs, the Japanese spokesman declared:

High Tariffs a Barrier

"It would be much truer to say that high tariffs are the stumbling block in the way of raising the standard of living." In terms of the Japanese mode of living, he said, "wages of Japanese textile workers cannot be said to be lower than those of textile workers in western countries."

Meanwhile, debate continued on the proposed establishment of a world-wide 40-hour week for the textile industry, to which the Japanese are opposed.

Robert Mommens, Belgian Government delegate, pledged the support of his Government to the shorter working week. Godfried van der Muelen, employers' delegate from the Netherlands, held that the 40-hour week would not benefit workers because it would increase the cost of production and make for additional unemployment and lower wages. He said he was heartily in agreement with conference delegates who hold that the best way to lessen the troubles of the industry would be to increase purchasing power of foreign buyers.

Gerald H. Brown, Canadian Government delegate, reported that Ontario had gone on record in favor of the 40-hour week but that Quebec favored adopting a 44-hour standard first.

Poland's need for increased supplies of raw materials was stressed by Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, who is acting as that Government's delegate. Adam Walczak, Polish workers' representative, made a plea for the 40-hour week.

Thomas Ashurst, British employers' delegate, told the conference yesterday that he "viewed with grave concern any international action which would involve the abandonment of our system of settling wages, hours and conditions in our country, otherwise than by collective bargaining."

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Belgian Neutrality Guaranteed; Wins Freedom From Locarno In Accord With Britain and France

Brussels to Uphold Responsibilities Under League but Reciprocal Guarantees Now Go Into Discard; King's Policy of Independence Established

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 6—Belgium's new status as a semi-neutral country, whose security is guaranteed by France and Britain without obligation of reciprocity, has now been definitely established.

The Anglo-French-Belgian negotiations between Great Britain, France and Belgium to this end are virtually completed and letters crystallizing the arrangement reached are expected to be exchanged very soon.

Final drafts of these letters are now being studied by the Quai d'Orsay, the Paris Foreign Office, and at London. The Belgian Government has already approved the texts but certain last-minute changes in wording are still being discussed.

The letters contain formal notification that the French and British governments thereby relieve Belgium of the obligations of mutual assistance assumed by her under the Locarno Pact and reaffirmed March 19, 1936, in London following Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland.

France and Britain, however, reaffirm their maintenance of promises for reciprocal mutual assistance in case of unprovoked attack on either and also undertake to maintain their guarantees of Belgium's security accorded in March last year but without Belgian reciprocity.

Thus Belgium in conformity with her new policy of "independence" is now guaranteed but is no longer a guarantor power.

But the Belgian Government reaffirms its fidelity to the League of Nations and its intention of carrying out to the full the general responsibilities which it incurs as a member of the League of Nations.

Belgium is also expected to reaffirm her determination to defend her territory by her own armed forces and to assure to France and Britain, as guarantor nations, whatever facilities may be helpful to them in their task.

Cheers for Benes In Belgrade Held Hint to Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 6—The exuberance which led to numerous arrests of demonstrators cheering President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia on his arrival for a two days' visit to Yugoslavia, is attributed here not only to a liking for Czechoslovakia and dislike of Italy and Germany, but to preference for democracy instead of an authoritarian regime in Yugoslavia itself.

Dr. Beneš' stay served as the occasion for a vigorous political demonstration on the part of the Serbian people.

The Prague Government and all the leading men connected with it are considered here as symbols of effective democracy. Parliament is much criticized here as an unauthorized body, its representatives chosen at unfair elections and retaining power by means of too much subservience to their political master.

Police on the Job

However, because of stringent police restrictions imposed upon the press and public meetings, the Opposition must be careful how it expresses its sentiments. So their cheers for President Beneš seemed rather pointed.

It is perhaps significant that last Saturday on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, who had arranged to give a public lecture on "The Spirit of Czech History," the Yugoslav Government for some mysterious reason prohibited the meeting.

Big Demonstration

Dr. Beneš yesterday and today has received a more demonstrative welcome than the Serbian populace has in recent years accorded to any foreign visitor. Thousands of people came in from the country to join in the greeting and wherever the Czechoslovak President appeared he was cheered by enthusiastic multitudes lining the streets. Their cheers were taken to show their attachment not only to democracy but also to the Little Entente. Most Serbs wish to co-operate with France and her allies rather than with the fascist states.

During this visit no new accord was reached between Prague and Belgrade. The Yugoslav Government refuses to bind itself to send soldiers to defend Czechoslovakia against Germany. Dr. Stoyadinovitch considers this beyond the scope of the Little Entente. The meeting was little more than a display of friendship between two Slav states and that friendship turned out to be more ardent than the Belgrade regime probably expected.

Republican Gains In Michigan Held Turning of Tide

DETROIT, April 6 (AP)—Michigan Republicans apparently reversed the trend of last November in Tuesday's election for minor state officers.

Most of the contests in yesterday's off-year election were close, but incomplete returns indicated that Republicans had re-elected two justices of the State Supreme Court and four incumbents of lesser offices, some by narrow margins.

Democrats, however, could boast of the only runaway victor in Murray D. Van Wagoner, state highway commissioner, whose majority approached 100,000. Two other Democrats held majorities that seemed fairly safe.

Some political observers had expected the election to provide a test of public sentiment toward reorganization of the United States Supreme Court and conciliatory dealings with sit-down strikes.

The prevalence of split ballots complicated any analysis of the returns as a referendum on national issues. The only incontrovertible conclusion was that there was a reversal of the trend that gave President Roosevelt a 300,000 majority and other Democratic candidates lesser majorities in the November election. Fewer than 800,000 votes were cast, compared with 1,800,000 in November.

Thomas F. McAllister, Democrat, was leading four candidates for two seats on the Supreme Court bench, but his plurality over Justice Walter H. North, Republican, was only 2300 with 600 precincts in Republican outstate territory to report. Justice Louis H. Fead, Republican, was only 3000 votes behind Mr. North. Walter I. McKenzie, Democrat, trailed Mr. Fead by 2000.

Wisconsin Town Is All Fussed Up By Pesky Surplus

KENOSHA, Wis., April 6 (AP)—Residents of the town of Randall were determined today to do something about their pressing financial problem—involving a pesky surplus of $16,000.

Perhaps, said Town Chairman George Dean, the voters, at their annual meeting, will be able to figure out how to get rid of the accumulated funds. Town officials admit they are stumped.

A taxpayer suggested the town board spread $5000 to $8000 on the tax rolls to pay the town's share of county and state taxes. The Kenosha County district attorney suggested use of the surplus to relieve the town of the necessity of collecting taxes for the state and county. Both suggestions brought a firm legal "no" from the State Attorney General.

So Randall residents are starting from scratch, or close to it. They haven't been able to find a precedent. Not all towns have a surplus, much less the problem of spending it.

U.S. Borrowing Dims Hope For Budget Balance

Deficiency in Tax Revenue Held Partially Responsible for Situation

Bond Price Pegged

President's Outline of Needs for Next Year Due Next Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Next week the nation will know the worst—or the best—about next year's budget, and the admission late yesterday by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretar yof the Treasury, that new borrowing will be necessary before the end of the fiscal year on June 30 is not an augury that a "layman's balance" will be achieved in the coming year.

While Secretary Morgenthau did not indicate the amount of "new money" the Treasury must seek, it appears that a substantial sum will be required, and that the logical time to make the appeal will be at the regular re-financing date of June 15. The borrowing of last December was intended by the Treasury to be the last in which new money would be sought, before the prospective "layman's balance"—a balanced budget exclusive of debt retirement—should be reached in the coming fiscal year.

Revenue Deficiency

But the deficiency in revenue receipts for the first quarter of 1937, plus postponement of the windfall tax collection, and a prospective loss of about $100,000,000 in revenue from a new proposed railroad retirement plan, have produced the present situation. The first quarter's receipts fell nearly $150,000,000 under estimates, and the possible addition of $100,000,000 to this deficiency total drew from Secretary Morgenthau the advance announcement that the Government would again approach the banks for new supplies of credit.

Full analysis of the meaning of this, and other unexpected financial developments, now awaits submission of the President's revised budget estimates next week.

Tax Payment Split

Present fiscal conditions are more gloomy in appearance than in fact, according to Treasury authority. The income tax deficiency was in part due to a tendency to spread payments through the four quarters of the year. The railroad retirement situation may be ironed out.

Meantime, the Federal Reserve announcement in support of the bond market had an immediate and desired effect, in pegging the slumping price of bonds—its primary objective. Reports that the Treasury might cease its gold sterilization—which has thus far cost about $345,000,000 were given no encouragement by Secretary Morgenthau, although he held open the possibility of future adaptations.

'Windfall Tax' on Processor Ruled Legal by Appeals Court

RICHMOND, Va., April 6 (AP)—The Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the "windfall" taxes in affirming the decision of the district court at Salisbury, N. C., in the case of the White Packing Company versus the collector of internal revenue.

The opinion in the case, written by Judge John J. Parker, upheld the district court's dismissal of a suit brought to enjoin collection of the 10 per cent tax under title three of the Revenue Act of 1936.

The court declared the White Packing Company came under the classification of those processors who had shifted the burden of the processing tax, later declared unconstitutional, without paying it.

Declared Regulatory

The Supreme Court decision invalidating the processing tax, the court here said, held it invalid because it was not a tax at all but a mere step in a plan for the regulation of agriculture beyond the powers of Congress.

"The 'windfall' tax, on the other hand, is not a step in any plan of unconstitutional regulation of agriculture or industry, but a tax in the strictest sense of that word imposed for the purpose of meeting an anticipated deficit in the budget due to the passage of the Soldiers' Bonus bill and invalidation of the processing taxes," Judge Parker's decision said.

Tax Limit Set

The opinion pointed out that if the appellant realized no net income as a result of the business upon which the processing tax was imposed, he is not liable for the "windfall" tax although he would have been liable for the processing tax.

The act was attacked by the packing company on four grounds:

1. That it attempted to nullify the Supreme Court decision holding the processing taxes invalid.
2. That it makes arbitrary and unreasonable classification with respect to the income tax.
3. That it imposes a retroactive penalty or at best a retroactive excise tax.
4. That it is arbitrary and unreasonable with respect to the basis of imposition and return required of the tax payer.

The court held all of these grounds of attack to be untenable.

The court also refused to reconsider its decision that the Treasury's call for payment of a government gold bond does not stop interest unless the bond be redeemed in gold.

The court, in the case brought from the District Court at Baltimore, Md., previously had held that the call for the bond redeemable in gold of the standard of value in 1917 did not halt interest, because the bond was not to be paid in that medium, as promised.

China's Venice Uses 'Blackwash' To Camouflage Colored Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOOCHOW, China — Ordinarily colorful Soochow — "the Venice of China" — located midway between the great commercial port of Shanghai and the capital of Nanking, has suddenly turned to unrelieved blacks and grays as result of military orders to camouflage the city against aerial attack.

The result has been to put a coat of "blackwash" over the entire vicinity. Buildings which have shone forth in spectacular reds, greens and other gay hues have been uniformly done over; so have green, blue and other colors of tile roofs. Whitewashed walls of foreign mission properties have suffered a similar fate.

Soochow knows something of what air raids mean, for it was visited by Japanese planes in 1932 at the time of the "Shanghai war" and some bombs were dropped at strategic localities although the city as a whole was not harmed.

Just how successful Soochow's camouflaging would prove against foreign aircraft visiting the city by day is extremely dubious, but in this as in many other matters the Chinese army is believed to be striving primarily to make the public "war-conscious" in the full expectation that trouble with Japan cannot be far away.

It is taken for granted that if war develops, cities as near the coast as is Soochow will be immediate targets for the Japanese. This prospect seems to be faced stoically enough by a population no stranger to war, but conditioned through centuries of endurance to acceptance of whatever comes along. It seems evident that now there is in addition a spirit of active national unity and patriotic hope that if a clash with Japan comes, it may result in some eventual good to China.

Military drill is being employed as a means of strengthening the "national spirit" in Soochow as elsewhere. The Boy Scouts constitute a thinly disguised military unit of boys. Toys in shops are almost all military. Even the children's chalk drawings on walls show military airplanes, field artillery and similar subjects to be in the minds of the young as well as the elders.

Japanese Royalty in New York

International

Prince and Princess Chichibu

Brother and Sister-in-Law of Japanese Emperor Pay Brief Visit to United States on Way to Coronation of King George VI in London

Japanese Prince Heads Entourage To Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Their Montreal-New York express nearly two hours late, Prince and Princess Chichibu, heading Japan's most distinguished embassy in the history of the empire, arrived on the Island of Manhattan today en route to the Coronation of King George VI, with a determination to complete the 10-point schedule of their overnight stay.

The entourage accompanying them to London became cumulative here, as Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Saito; Kanome Wakasugi, Japanese Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Wakasugi, and other officials of the Nippon Government converged on the Hotel Pierre to make the visit of their imperial highnesses in New York a signal event.

Press Received

Entirely occidental in attire and far more informal than their receptionists, the Prince and Princess breakfasted hastily at the Pierre, which rears its skyscraper tower at the southern verge of Central Park and Fifth avenue, and received the press for an informal interview.

Thence down Fifth avenue's length to the Empire State Building, where Alfred E. Smith, its landlord, awaited them for an ascent to the one hundred and second floor that was to reveal New York to the visitors.

The Prince, in dark topcoat, plain business suit and black derby, smiled amiably behind his horn-rimmed spectacles; the Princess—dressed in a tweed suit of crushed raspberry tone, and tam to match over her dark hair worn in close braids at her neck, and a mink coat—smiled with equal politeness. Mr. Smith removed his derby, and pointed out a view.

Prince Plans Return

The Prince plans to sail aboard the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, for Liverpool tomorrow. He indicated he hoped to return to America next October.

Members of the imperial retinue include Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, grand master of ceremonies to the Emperor; Count Toshio Maeda, private secretary to the Prince; Sadao Yamaguchi, equerry to the Prince; Maj. Gen. Masaharu Homma; Rear Admiral Masaichi Niimi; Baron Shigekuni Kikkawa, master of ceremonies to the Emperor; Mrs. Shizuka Yamaza, lady-in-waiting to the Princess, and Surgeon Maj. Gen. Jun-ichi Nakamura.

Hull Is Awarded Wilson Medal For His Peace Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The name of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is today added to the roster of men who have been honored with the gold medal of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, earned only through distinguished service to humanity. Last year it was bestowed upon Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia. Other recipients were Elihu Root, Viscount Cecil, the League of Nations and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The "New Freedom" of Woodrow Wilson and the "New Deal" of Franklin D. Roosevelt were bridged when Hamilton Fish Armstrong, president of the foundation and editor of Foreign Affairs, presented the medal to Mr. Hull at a dinner to him at the Biltmore Hotel here last night. The New Deal, it was stressed inferentially, was the outgrowth of the New Freedom, both being grounded on world peace, the way to which was marked by "Good Neighbor" signposts. This latter, according to the formula which the Roosevelt administration's ranking Cabinet officer had patterned after the New Freedom policy of the Wilson administration, might well be made effective through the removal of trade restrictions.

Honored for Peace Aim

This thought was stressed by Mr. Armstrong, when, presenting the medal to Mr. Hull, he quoted the inscription on it:

"To Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, unremitting in his labor to remove the economic barriers to peace."

The presentation came on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the signing by President Wilson of the joint resolution of the Congress declaring war on Germany, and the addresses both of Mr. Armstrong when he handed the medal to Mr. Hull, and the Secretary of State, were strikingly reminiscent of those hectic days and recalled poignant memories of what followed—the fourteen points Mr. Wilson thought would constitute the basis of a just and lasting peace; his statement of the principle of self-determination and his appeals for a new regime of law and justice.

Mr. Armstrong recalled the tre-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

New Loyal Armies Rushed to Support Of Madrid Troops

MADRID, April 6 (AP) — The Spanish Government rushed new armies into a wide offensive today to break the network of insurgent lines encircling the Capital.

Widespread mobilization of troops, with groups of from 100 to 500 men drilling in the streets of nearly every important community in Government-held Spain, provided new reinforcements for defenders on the front lines.

Munitions and other war supply factories are working at full blast to turn out materials.

Insurgents were reported pressing their drives in the Basque country of northern Spain, with Bilbao as the objective and also in far western Badajoz Province, apparently in an attempt to relieve pressure of Government troops in the Penarroya mining region of the south.

Insurgent fliers dropped hand bombs on Government positions around Naranco, north of Oviedo, where Government troops had drawn a circular line of defense. But the attacks were reported to have caused little damage.

Change of Cabinet in Catalonia: Page 5.

Way to Peace Sought on War Anniversary

U. S. Counts Cost 20 Years After Entry Into Conflict

New Steps Needed

Isolation and Neutrality Programs Held Feeble Safeguards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—A sober national capital and apparently a sober American public opinion, today took note of the twentieth anniversary of American entrance into the World War.

The dominant feeling, of course, is: "Never again!" A reputable national institution for the study of public opinion announced this week that 70 per cent of the American citizenry consider that entry into the World War on that day two decades past was wrong. This is an amazing statistic. Probably it will not be the precise final verdict of history. But it shows how far reaction has swung in these two decades, and how deep-seated are present emotions against intervention in European affairs.

Yet with this overpowering insistance on keeping out of European troubles, there comes today a question—a question that the passing months of the present uneasy period have served to accentuate. It is simply: "How?" There is far less confidence than there was a year or two ago that simply by erecting a wall of insulationism, the United States can keep itself safe and sound.

Sought Neutrality

American citizens are recalling the great strength of the tides that swept them into the World War—not all tides of trade and finance—but in large part tides of emotion and even reason. They recall that twice in American history there have been general European wars—in the Napoleonic period and in 1914. In both orises the United States strove hard to remain aloof. In the Napoleonic period, the United States passed severe embargo legislation, as stiff as any present advocate in Congress would wish. It was all swept aside.

So there is definitely a dawning sense that isolationism is not enough. Confidence in neutrality legislation is tarnished. Neutrality bills have been moodily passed this session by Senate and House. They are now gathering dust, largely because nobody has energy or confidence enough to summon conference committees and iron out their minor defects. Ultimately these neutrality bills will emerge as one law, but there will be no cheering in the event.

To the contrary, American opinion—while anxious to avoid commitments and "intermeddling"—is following with intense and wishful interest the various rumors that President Roosevelt is about to take action on the world stage. There seems to be an undercurrent of hope that without involving the United States in grave responsibilities, the Washington Government should do its part in combating the insidious drift toward conflict.

Roosevelt's Policies

Already, it is well recognized, Washington policies are at work. Secretary Hull's program to blast open the channels of world trade is a major peace step. The "Good-Neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt, carried out in Latin America by pledges of non-intervention and mutual agreement on the ideals of international law and consultation for peace, constitute a program that is being pushed as swiftly in the western hemisphere as conditions will permit.

Remains the question of what can be done in the world, and that question is under rigorous regular examination. President Roosevelt's special ambassador, Norman H. Davis, is on a scouting tour in Europe, and a regular procession of important officials have been coming to Washington to confer with the President.

Of these facts, public opinion may be dimly conscious. But on this day—20 years after American entry into the World War—there are many old and graphic reminders of the imperative need civilization has for peace. Newspapers and magazines and radio commentators have been telling people how it was in 1917, and much of the nation remembers all too well what streams of mingled hate and hope then shaped the national consciousness.

Costs of War

Grim calculations are being made of costs: Sixty billions for the last war and still the total rises! Actual fighting lasted 1½ years for the United States. Eighteen and a half years of peace have followed.

Before the peace treaty was signed, the total American expenditure had risen to $26,250,000,000. Between the peace treaty and April 6, 1937, another $34,048,000,000 has been added. The first total is composed of actual war-time spending: Munitions and equipment and all the other direct expenditures.

The second total, swelling annually, is made up of post-war loans to the allies; interest paid on the billions of debt; and peacetime payments to war veterans. These last payments have amounted to nearly

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"Statesmen, what of the day?" Baruch asks in peace plea: Page 4; The Peace to End War: Editorial Page.

Prices and Sole Bargaining Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., April 6—Prices the public pays for manufactured articles, big industry's new relations to its workers, and labor's economic and political power are all tied up in the issue of "sole collective bargaining power" over which John L. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler are still wrestling here today. Though a strange phrase, it has a meaning to millions, as it may influence costs, markets, living standards, politics and government.

If Mr. Lewis, the coal miners' president and leader of the left wing of organized labor, wins sole cellective bargaining power in some shape it may initiate the extension of great industrial unions throughout industry—promoted by the aid of the employers themselves.

Then, with labor organized in a series of mammoth unions of from 200,000 to 500,000 workers in each, the disciplined numbers of the labor world will be greatly multiplied, will go political, and wil press their economic views upon business, upon Congress, and upon consumers.

The first thrust of the C. I. O. labor movement, made in the automobile industry, has found Chrysler Corporation more uncompromising to the Lewis demand than was General Motors, wherein each side claimed a victory on the exclusive bargaining question.

Emphasized by Rift

Until the split in organized labor came, the cry of one union to be the single union of an industry was much less known in manufacturing, and it remains contrary to the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which believes in the co-operation of craft unions in areas of industry where it thinks they can profitably work together.

Yet from the standpoint of the C. I. O., which is promoting one big union of an entire industry instead of the many small craft unions of the A. F. of L., the demand for exclusive bargaining rights for a single union appears logical. The C. I. O. case is better than is often popularly supposed.

Effort to bring all workers under a single union seems a parallel of the compulsory enlistment of growers of cotton and tobacco in co-operative crop control during the AAA. The common idea is that when the majority undertakes a program, the minority should be lined up.

Arguments of the C. I. O. are, however, balanced by powerful objections from the automobile industry. Management contends that the progressive manufacturing methods of mass production, for which their field is distinguished, would be halted.

Why Industry Balks

Why the automobile industry protests against giving sole bargaining power to Mr. Lewis's union, and why Mr. Lewis insists upon obtaining a preferential place for the union is outlined in the following review.

The motor industry balks because, as it says, when any group of workers becomes the sole bargaining agency in a company, it speaks for all the employees in a plant, to the exclusion of any other group or individual.

If any other workers, organized or not, want to speak to the management about general wages, hours of working conditions, they are entirely shut out, and can never get to their employers.

Grant of sole bargaining power to any group makes it self-perpetuating through act of management—not by its own services.

Membership in a union should be contingent upon the benefits a union gives its members. Sole bargaining power, however, is an artificial device which employers are asked to given in order to automatically force employees into union membership, since no outside employee has any way of getting to management. The union organization itself is thereby relieved of effort.

Sole collective bargaining power leads to the closed shop. Labor does not like the term closed shop because it is now in disrepute. Closed shop customarily means a concern in which the employer agrees to hire only union members. While the automobile workers' union does not say it is asking for the closed shop, a distinction is made without a difference. Sole collective bargaining power is just a euphemism for the closed shop.

The employer, it is true, would not contract to engage only union men under sole collective bargaining, but the union would see to it that none but men belonging to the union stayed in the employ of the company.

Hence sole collective bargaining power would make it impossible for an employee to stay who did not pay union dues for the privilege of working in an employer's plant. It forces a man to pay dues for his job, or to put it another way, deprives a man of the right to work without paying for it.

Control of Workers

It puts control of the men an employer hires into the hands of the union instead of the management.

The contention of the union, continues the industry's case, is that there are a certain number of men who do not join a union and who get its benefits without paying their share in dues. The union calls these "industrial hitch-hikers," and does not purpose to put up with them.

Experience of industry with closed shop operations shows the handicaps the closed shop unloads on industry. Cost of production is higher and when cost of production is higher cost to the public is higher. This in turn brings reduced volume of sales, which finally causes reduced work opportunities for employees.

Where closed shop conditions have been maintained longest, industry has not thrived, it is claimed, but has declined. The closed shop in the coal industry has raised the price of coal so high that a substantial percentage of the public has turned to substitute fuels. Less coal has been mined, less work has been available to miners, and the industry has gone into decadence.

Likewise in the building trades the closed shop has so lifted the costs of construction that many people have refrained from building the homes they normally would, and work has similarly been reduced.

Auto Industry's Growth

Following the opposite principle of reducing costs of production so as to enlarge the market, the automobile industry has made its astonishing growth by bringing the price of cars within the ready reach of millions of purchasers. The bigger the market, the more workers have been employed, the better their wages have been, and the lower the costs to the consumer, considering the continually added conveniences and improvements.

Besides, there is much faulty, crude and short-sighted economic thinking prevailing in the union, whose members tend to view their industry only from the single angle of labor and not to reckon its other factors sufficiently.

The dominant philosophy of the Automobile Workers' Union calls for filling up plants with more workers than are needed. The theory is that extra jobs should be made so as to re-employ thousands of workers who have gotten out of the industry. It is a theory of low production per man.

Such a practice would contradict the system of high production per man, low costs per unit, and cheaper priced product, which is the essence of mass production. The popular union idea would scrap the benefits of mass production and react on workers by reducing the number of jobs in the proportion that the public found itself unable to pay for higher priced automobiles.

In a closed shop it is natural to expect that a union which controlled all factory employees would continually push for the adoption of its measures. New demands would be constant, in order to justify the union's existence and to satisfy workers they were getting enough for their dues.

Expansion of union requirements is specially characteristic of the industrial union, which is principally made up of the unskilled and semi-skilled, and which habitually has more of a social and political temper than the small unions of the skilled, whose interest is more confined to their particular crafts.

Labor Union's Reply

To objections such as those emanating from the industry, the United Automobile Workers of America and the C. I. O. answer that sole bargaining power is simply the modern process of democracy applied to industry.

For example and authority, union leaders point to the Wagner labor law, which provides:

"Representatives designated or selected for the purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment: provided, that any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer."

As to the closed shop, union leaders repeat they have never asked it. They reduced their demand for sole bargaining power so as to give up its explicit form, while retaining its essence.

Individual Bargaining

So far as individual rights of bargaining go, such simply do not exist in an individual's dealing with a $60,000,000 or billion dollar corporation, the union avers. Its spokesmen declare that the solicitude of automobile manufacturers is used only as a pretext to stave off collective bargaining.

Some of the best-independent economists in the country agree that individual bargaining with great corporations is largely impossible.

Management represents the majority stockholders: therefore, it is asked on the union side, why should not labor organization represent the majority of the workers?

The union's case for sole collective bargaining power may be thus summarized:

1. The principle of sole collective bargaining is majority rule. It is democracy in industry.
2. Lack of sole collective bargaining power in a plant fosters dual or rival unions and splits labor.
3. Competition between unions breaks the industrial peace. Each struggles to hold its members and vies for concessions and honors. There is jealousy between the contesting unions, and friction between workers over the organizations they belong to.

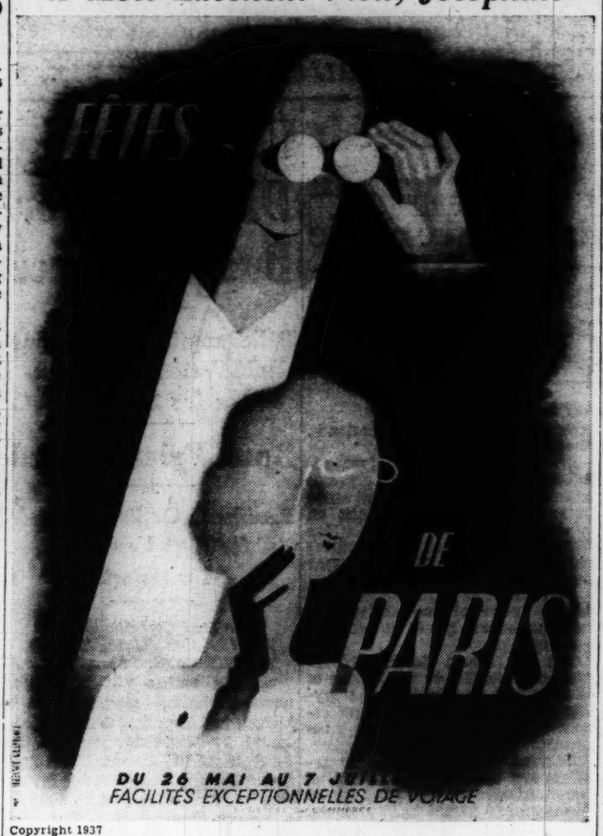
Company Union Issue

4. Where there is a company union and an independent trade union like the United Automobile Workers, the management prefers to grant concessions to or through the company union, though the requests may have originated with the trade union and the economic pressure may have come from it. Management utilizes the company union which it favors to depreciate the trade union. If there is no company union, the trade union is always in danger of some of its members quitting it to start other labor groups, or a separate union may be formed by workers who belong to no organization.
5. Where a craft union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is competing, this duplication of labor organization may also cause friction. The craft union, embracing members of a single trade, may be granted favors by the management as an offset to the industrial union of the type of the United Automobile Works. A good deal of rivalry between A. F. of L. craft unions and the United Automobile Workers' Union is expected when the A. F. of L. tries to promote its unions of skilled workers in the automobile, steel and other large industries. This struggle is beginning.

Division in Power

7. Division of labor into various separate organizations weakens labor's bargaining power. Employers play one labor organization off against the other, to keep them in balance and none with great power.
8. Management will deal with the union giving it the best bargain. Two bargains covering the same ground are not to labor's advantage.
9. Many employers prefer to deal with a single labor organization and get all their labor negotiating done at one time, rather than to have to bargain with a number of groups over an extended period. When working with one labor organization, management knows where it stands on labor costs, and can deal with one labor headquarters. It is more efficient.
10. Sole bargaining power wipes out jurisdictional disputes between unions. Quarrels over jurisdiction, which have been prominent for instance in the building trades, are an internal problem of labor, for which the public has had to pay in the settling. When there is one big union, it works out these family adjustments within itself.
11. Where several unions have agreements with a company, they may expire at different dates. Then if one group wants to strike, the other groups may be bound by their contracts to stay at work. Sole bargaining power makes possible united action.

'A Most Excellent View, Josephine'



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French Poster by Jean Carlu at Franklin Institute Exhibit

Poster Design Trends Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Trends in poster design in foreign countries as well as in America, may be traced and compared in a special "New Poster" exhibition prepared for public display in Franklin Hall of the Franklin Institute from April 16 to the end of June.

During the past few months the exhibition committee has been examining large numbers of the best posters from France, England, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Greece, Norway, Mexico and Switzerland. From these, 300 of the best examples have been selected for display.

The American section of the exhibit will be represented by new designs for various industrial products, submitted by 15 American artists who were invited to cooperate. Works by architects, sculptors and photographers, which can be applied to advertising, will also be included, according to Russell L. Davis, associate director in charge of the Graphic Arts Section of the institute.

The Hanging Committee, which has made the final selections of the posters and designs to be exhibited, consists of Alexey Brodovitch, Dr. Christian Brinton, Bernard Davis, George Howe and G. Carter Morningstar.

Members of the Advisory Committee, headed by Mr. Davis, are: Guy Marriner, James D. Lee, A. R. McCandlish, W. Parmelee West and W. E. Sparks.

The exhibition was originally scheduled to open on March 17, but was postponed to give more time to American artists submitting new designs, and to allow the committee to build up a more elaborate show with special lighting and other effects.

Strike Mediation Is Pushed on Wide Industrial Front

By the Associated Press

Labor troubles in automotive plants of the North and coal mines of the South kept negotiators and mediators busy, and more than 125,000 wage earners idle today.

Between the geographical extremes in the nation were scores of minor industrial disturbances.

Prospects for a quick settlement of the Chrysler Motor Corporation strike involving 80,000 workers were bright but 20,000 Alabama miners and 7000 around Knoxville, Tenn., faced the possibility of a long layoff pending approval of a new contract.

All mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation remained idle, too, pending negotiations on agreements covering working conditions. The Alabama and Tennessee miners, a union spokesman said, would demand time and a half for overtime and a wage increase.

Chrysler Peace

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, occupying the role of peacemaker in the Chrysler dispute, declined to predict when an agreement would be reached, but there were reports a pact would be signed in time to permit resumption of operations next week.

Observers felt settlement of strikes involving 10,000 Hudson Motor Car Company employees and 2200 Reo Motor Car Company workers hinged on the outcome of the Chrysler parley. It affected 65,000 Chrysler workers and 20,000 employees of automotive firms selling to Chrysler.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, condemned sit-down strikes in a statement issued at Phoenix, Ariz. Their seriousness, he said, lay not in themselves but "in what they will lead to."

The Committee for Industrial Organization started a unionization drive in the oil industry with assurance from a union leader that sit-down strikes were not on the program.

Retail Store Strike

Disputes over wages and hours for clerks closed the fourteenth retail store in Akron and suburban Barberton, Ohio, yesterday. Akron auto mechanics threatened to strike to enforce demands for higher wages and shorter hours. More than half of the Union Hospital's personnel, excluding nurses and doctors, struck at Terre Haute, Ind., for a closed shop, shorter hours and more pay.

About 20,000 workers in California film colonies will receive a 10 per cent increase in pay, Pat Casey, chairman of a motion picture producers' committee, announced at New York yesterday, at the conclusion of conferences with workers' representatives. It was their second 10 per cent pay increase in two years.

Beneficiaries under the new agreement are carpenters, electrical workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and such craftsmen as property men, lamp operators and laboratory workers.

Green Holds A. F. of L. Firm In Its Stand for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 6—The issue between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization is "democracy," according to William Green, president of the federation.

"Come what may, I will stand to the bitter end with those who defend democratic procedure and democratic ideals in the settlement of our questions," Mr. Green told the second convention of the National Council of Aluminum Workers at a dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel here last night.

The labor federation president in his address again struck out sharply at John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., declaring Mr. Lewis was actuated by ambition for power. While he did not mention Mr. Lewis by name, the inference was clear, however, and, following his address, Mr. Green admitted he was referring to Mr. Lewis.

"We are not going to have a Hitler or a Mussolini in the labor movement in America," he declared. "We are going to have a free democratic union in this country."

In contradistinction to this, the American Federation of Labor "was not established to be the instrumentality through which any man might promote his personal or political welfare," he declared.

The C. I. O. is undemocratic, he charged, and its representatives are not given the opportunity to vote on contracts negotiated. On the other hand, "it has brought about the most abject surrender of union autonomy into the hands of one man by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and by the United Textile Workers, he charged, adding that "it tolerates rival company unions as bargaining agencies in plants, and instead of organizing the unorganized, it is raiding the union of the American Federation of Labor."

Compromise Plan Advanced to Aid Tenant Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—A "compromise" agreement to provide a $50,000,000 farm tenant assistance program, differing widely from that advocated by President Roosevelt, was tentatively agreed upon by the House Agriculture Committee today, which last week rejected the President's plan by vote of 13 to 11.

Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee, said a formal vote on the compromise would be taken tomorrow and he forecast its adoption.

The original White House plan provided federal funds to buy land for tenant farmers on a long-term repayment basis, and opponents claimed it would put the Government in the land business and merely mean that present tenants of landowners would become "tenants of the Government."

The new compromise proposal would provide that the Secretary of Agriculture make loans to the tenant farmers after obtaining recommendations from special county committees, which would pass on the tenant's integrity and responsibility. The loans would be used to buy lands. The bill would provide for $50,000,000 per year for this phase of the program, the amount fixed by the original, such loans to be repayable within 40 years.

The committee today first found itself tied in a 12-to-12 vote, on a motion to reconsider its original rejection of the President's plan.

Governor Condemns Sit-Down Strikes as Illegal in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 6—Gov. George C. Perry yesterday condemned sit-down strikes as "illegal" and said "the law should be enforced with respect thereto."

No direct reference was made in his formal statement to Virginia's sole sit-down strike, which has shut up the Covington, Va., plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation since last Monday. No attempt thus far has been made to eject the workers from this mill, the company having stayed out of court and maintained a policy of passive resistance.

"The worker," the Governor said, "is entitled to organize and bargain collectively. He may, in an orderly way, strike for higher wages or improved working conditions. He may peaceably picket the plant at which he works. In these and all other rights given him under the law, he will be protected.

"But I know of no law in Virginia that would allow him to take illegal possession of another's property and deprive him of its use and possession. I believe such action is illegal, and that the law should be enforced with respect thereto."

Chrysler Accord Expected

LANSING, Mich., April 6 (AP)—A prediction that the Chrysler automotive strike might be settled today raised hopes that 30,000 workers would be back at their jobs in Michigan motorcar and parts factories next week.

This same authoritative source said that a settlement might be expected tomorrow at the latest, if not today.

The same authority said the Chrysler-United Automobile Workers of America compact would be "far more explicit than the General Motors plan" and would be drawn so carefully "that only minor disturbances can follow."

Although there were indications that the negotiators had reached a tentative agreement and were discussing the phraseology of the final draft, Gov. Frank Murphy said "I would not say that" when asked if that were true.

Governor Murphy has said several times that he expected the Chrysler settlement to serve as a pattern for strikes in the Hudson Motor Car Company's plants at Detroit and the Reo Motor Car Company's truck factory at Lansing.

His statement yesterday that he expected to call representatives of their managements and of labor "in the next day or two" strengthened the belief of observers that a Chrysler settlement was near. Ten thousand Hudson employees and 2200 Reo workers are idle.

Termination of the month-old Chrysler tie-up would return to work nearly 65,000 employees of that company and also approximately 20,000 workers of companies supplying it with bodies and other parts.

Governor Murphy said the Hudson and Reo conferences would not begin until the present negotiations have ended. He said the quickly-settled strike in the Ford Motor Company's Kansas City assembly plant had not been discussed by those conferring with him and added:

"There isn't anything to indicate there is going to be other serious trouble in the automobile industry than I have been able to find out about."

L. I. Oliver, member of the U. A. W. A. strike committee at Kansas City, said the 2200 employees returned to work yesterday and there were no discharge slips in their pay envelopes. The strike was called in protest against what the union said was the dismissal of approximately 300 workmen without regard for seniority.

At Detroit the Murray Corporation of America and the union signed an agreement last night. They opened negotiations after a short sit-down in the body manufacturing plant a month ago.

The agreement granted the U. A. W. A. collective bargaining powers for its members and provided there would be no stoppages of work by the union without 15 days' notice.

It also provided for a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime; seniority in layoffs, and minimum hourly wages of 75 cents for men and 65 cents for women, with a 5-cent premium for night work.

Pensions for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan legislators have passed amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act so that federal legislation granting old age pensions to blind persons over 40 may be implemented.

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Left: A new Shreve reproduction, accurate to the last detail, of an original made by Lemuel Curtis of Concord, circa 1810. *Below:* Over a century ago, S. Abbot, Boston clock maker, produced the original of this new Shreve clock.

We acquired the English original, circa 1800, of this clock, had it copied exactly, and now offer it exclusively.

Above: Modern in its every line, this square clock lends itself to home and office equally well. *Left:* In chromium and glass and in a variety of colours, this Shreve clock will fit into almost any modern decorative scheme.

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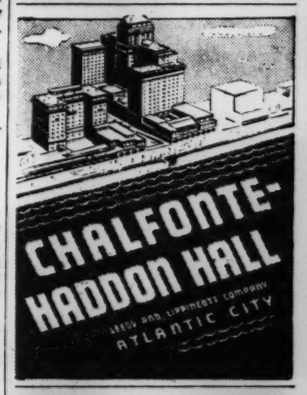

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936

THE 90th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company covering operations for 1936 will be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 13, 1937. The report shows that total operating revenues increased over 1935 by $73,613,003 or 20%, but continued subnormal, being 35% below the annual average for 1925-1929. Operating expenses increased $50,987,517 (due principally to increased business and larger expenditures for necessary current maintenance and to improve the general condition of the road and equipment). Net income was $38,742,091, as compared with $23,962,586 in 1935. Surplus for 1936 was equal to 4.8% upon the outstanding Capital Stock as compared with 2.8% in 1935. Surplus per share (par $50) was $2.38 as compared with $1.38 in 1935.

OPERATING RESULTS	1936	Comparison with 1935 Increase or Decrease	
Total Operating Revenues were	$441,425,189	I	$73,613,003
Total Operating Expenses were	314,087,701	I	50,987,517
Leaving Net Revenue from Railway Operations of	127,337,488	I	22,625,486
Taxes amounted to	34,714,149	I	9,479,724
Hire of Equipment, Joint Facility Rents, etc., were	8,442,746	D	640,190
Leaving Net Railway Operating Income of	84,180,593	I	13,785,952
Income from Investments and Other Sources amounted to	36,119,533	D	406,678
Making Gross Income of	120,300,126	I	13,379,274
Rental for Leased Lines, Interest on the Company's Debt and Other Charges amounted to	81,558,035	D	1,400,233
Leaving Net Income of	38,742,091	I	14,779,507
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	7,342,740	I	1,508,550
Surplus (Equal to 4.8% on Capital Stock)	31,399,351	I	13,270,957

Dividends aggregating 4% ($2.00 per share) were paid during the year. The dividend of 2% paid on December 21, 1936, was charged against 1936 income. Expenses incurred on account of floods and for retirement of property during the year aggregating $24,794,575 were charged to Profit and Loss.

The Pennsylvania Railroad cordially invites the active interest of its stockholders and bondholders in getting people to travel and ship via The Pennsylvania Railroad.

M. W. CLEMENT, *President*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
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Oil Assumes Important Role In South American Politics; May Shift Balance of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Will petroleum become the deciding factor in Latin-American diplomatic realignments? Will new spurts of economic nationalism spout up over the oil question? These are legitimate queries in view of happenings along a front which is as long and as wide as Latin America itself.

On March 23 the Mixed Brazilian-Bolivian Petroleum Commission met in this city to discuss preliminary plans for a survey of ways and means of transporting Bolivian petroleum and its by-products to the outside world through Brazilian territory. The foreign offices of the two nations are agreed on the desirability of this joint venture which offers, however, technical difficulties of no small moment. Many years ago Brazil built the Madeira-Marmoré Railroad in order to give certain Bolivian products outlets to the sea by way of the Amazon, but that route is not suitable for the exportation of Bolivian oil.

The Mixed Petroleum Commission is apparently studying a route through the Brazilian Chaco as an alternative to the one through the Paraguayan Gran Chaco. Recent Brazilian rail and automobile road policy has been to develop better connections with the Bolivian border in this region. In view of the facts that the Bolivian-Paraguayan War was fought, in part, so that Bolivia might obtain water connections to the Atlantic through the Gran Chaco and that oil figured largely in the rumors as to the causes of the war the labors of the Mixed Petroleum Commission assume a South American-wide interest and importance.

Bolivia in the Spotlight

Just a month before this meeting, Bolivia announced the discovery of new oil deposits. But of greater interest is the fact that on March 20 Bolivian treasury officials took over the offices of the Standard Oil Company. Two days earlier, cables reported that the action of Bolivia was more or less a routine matter due to arrears in tax payments rather than to any desire to exappropriate the oil lands of the American concern. Rio's Jornal do Commercio published, however, the following cables.

"The (Bolivian) Government is being much congratulated for the measures taken with respect to the company" (Standard Oil) and "it is announced that the State will retain possession of the rich oil mines of the Standard Oil and that it will organize a special department to exploit them. It is expected that the Yacuisa region will return profits of more than £100,000 monthly."

Oil is still the most profitable export of Bolivia's neighbor, Peru. In the first half of 1936 this country exported more than 55,000,000 soles of petroleum and its by-products. This is more than twice the value of the next commodity on Peru's export list. On Feb. 21, 1937, Peru and Argentina announced a new commercial modus vivendi which altered that of Dec. 12, 1935. By this new agreement, Argentina would lower her tariffs on Peruvian oil by 50 per cent and Peru hers on Argentine wheat by the same amount.

The oil agreement entered into by Argentina with Peru must be examined in the light of the facts that Argentina is endeavoring to become independent in the matter of gasoline and oil and has virtually established a state monopoly in this industry and that she has been making arrangements to buy out Standard Oil interests in the republic. On the one hand Argentina fights an American concern in the interests of petroleum autarchy, but makes an agreement with a Latin-American Government for increased importations of the same commodity.

Oil and Balance of Power

Oil, however, may be the means used for establishing a sort of balance of power in southern South America. When Paraguay left the League of Nations certain observers believed that this was to be interpreted as a declaration of independence from Argentina, the League's strongest backer in South America and the nation to which Paraguay had been a sort of sphere of influence. If Argentina is losing Paraguay, and if Brazil and Bolivia and Brazil and Chile are moving closer together, as the signs suggest, Argentina's rapprochement with Peru via the wheat-belt an doll-line is a natural move.

Argentina's oil policy, however, does not end with a fight against the Standard at home and an oil agreement with Peru. It extends beyond the Andes. As far back as October, 1936, search for oil in the Magallanes district of Chile has been going on. Chilean and German technicians have been drilling in this region and reports have been favorable.

On Nov. 25, 1936, it was announced that the Chilean Government was seriously considering the establishment of a state monopoly over the petroleum industry—more or less like that in Argentina. Late in December (1936) it was further announced that Argentine engineers and geologists were working with the Chileans in this region. In the explanation for this co-operation it was said that Argentina wished to know if there were subterranean connections between her oil deposits and those of Chile. Chile and Argentina, however, have just entered into new and more binding commercial ties and, whatever the political drift of their respective foreign offices may be, commercially they are moving together and their oil policies have much in common.

Situation in Venezuela

In Venezuela, the situation is a contradictory one. In September of last year it was revealed that Standard had acquired more oil lands in that nation. Thus, while in South America this company was feeling strong opposition, in the northern sector her interests were widening. But in December, strikes against the operators loomed in the Maracaibo district and were similar to strikes then threatening in Mexico. In Mexico serious fears have arisen in the past few weeks that the strikes and threats of strikes were preludes to exappropriations and confiscations by the State and that the foreign exploitation of oil in Mexico was about to come to an end. On Feb. 25 it was announced that the Government was taking steps to nationalize the industry.

Just when these developments were taking place in Latin America an article of the sort which is grist to the mills of the nationalists, anti-imperialists and left-extremists appeared in North American newspapers stating that American oil companies were endeavoring to set their houses in order, lest they run the risk of being "nationalized." It was asserted that the industry would seek to eliminate all irregularities and causes for complaint so as not to incur any further popular discontent which might be translated into drastic state action against it.

Before presenting the background of these various situations which have appeared in the last few months a summary will aid in seeing the problem as a whole.

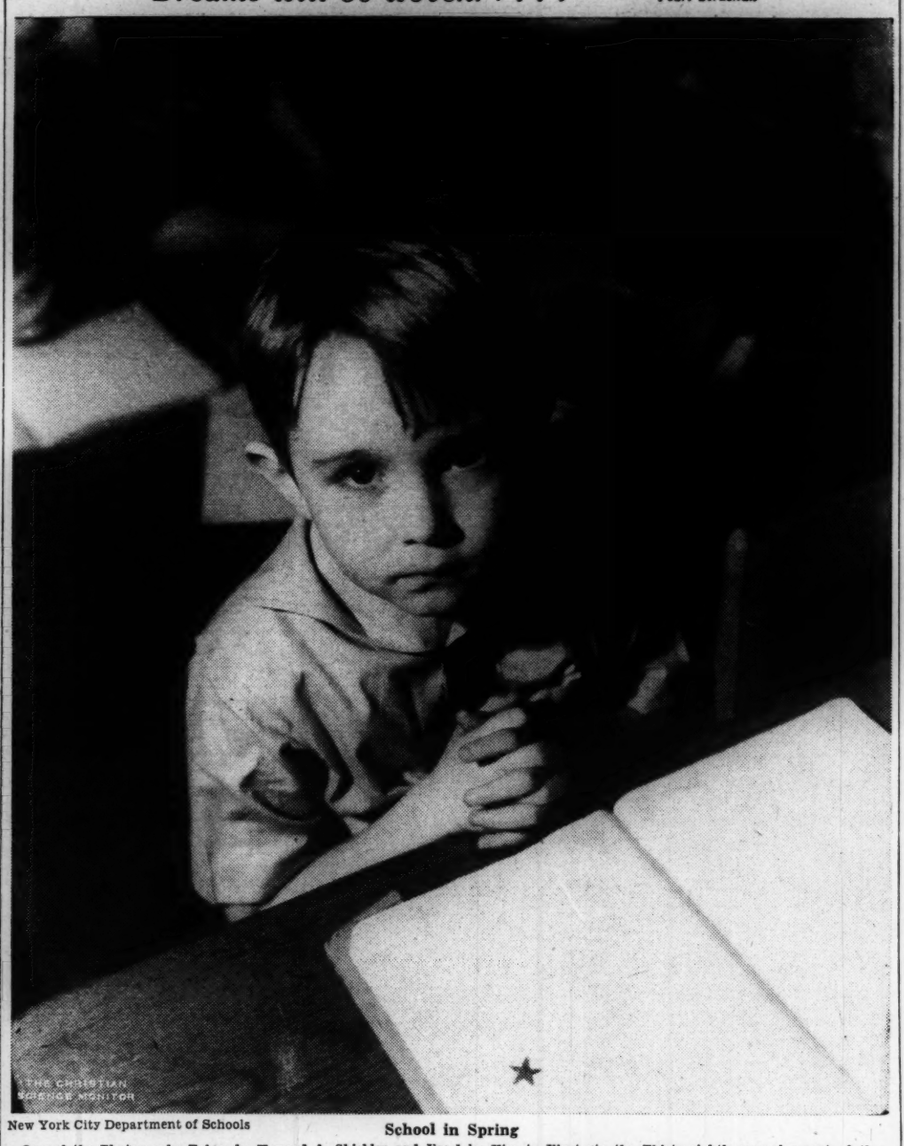
1. Except in Venezuela, there is a strong movement against non-Latin American oil companies and especially against the Standard Oil.
2. Oil is one of the most influential bases of the new diplomatic rapprochements between Brazil and Bolivia and between Argentina and Peru.
3. Popular discontent against the operators has been registered, in strikes, even in Venezuela.
4. Argentina is co-operating with Chile in the exploration and exploitation of her oil deposits.

Reflects Conditions Elsewhere

Opposition to the foreign oil concerns is at the same time a reflection of opposition to them elsewhere and of local nationalist and anti-imperialist sentiment plus nationalist jealousy and desire for absorbing the profits which leave the country and go into the foreigner's pocket. Some of the opposition is explained by the Latin Americans as arising from the practices and methods which the foreign operators have used and the experiences of Mexico and Colombia are referred to as justifications for their theses.

In the cases of Brazil and Argentina, there are specific and more immediate background factors which are adduced to justify the present oil policies of these two nations. Early this year all the arrangements had been made for the Government-controlled Argentine company, the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, to buy the interests of the Standard Oil Company in that republic. In addition to the more or less current reasons why a nation might wish to regain control over a great source of wealth lying in its own soil, the Argentines claim they were moved by several considerations, as can be learned from a perusal of the most recent summing up of the Latin-American oil situation—Monteiro Lobato's O Escandalo Petrolifero, published late in 1936, in Brazil.

'Out of this listening, out of this wonder, Dreams will be woven. . . . .' —Pearl Strachan



New York City Department of Schools

School in Spring

One of the Photographs Taken by Howard A. Shiebler and Used by Him to Illustrate the Thirty-eighth annual report of the New York City Superintendent of Schools, to Whom He Is Secretary

School Report a 'Best Seller'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Statistics and accounting balances usually manage to keep annual reports from getting on the "best seller" lists. So when some particular report has to go into a second printing, it's news. That is what the news editor thought when he saw the 1937 report of Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools in New York City.

"Whoever did that (especially the pictures) is entitled to an A-100 per cent mark and we, as a newspaper, would like to record the fact that he is good and let somebody say so," the editor told one of his reporters.

The reporter had little trouble finding the man whose hand has turned prosaic educational abstracts into a very readable illustrated report with a world-wide demand. He is Howard A. Shiebler, secretary to Dr. Campbell. But making Mr. Shiebler, a modest person, discuss his own accomplishments was more difficult, because he didn't feel he was entitled to so much credit.

"The law says we have to publish an annual report," he said. "But the law doesn't say it has to be a dull report that people won't or don't read. After all, the chief job is telling what the schools are doing so that the public, as well as the teachers, will want to know about it."

The story started last year when, by subordinating statistics to photographs and comment to typographic art, the publication blossomed out into a book that pleased educators everywhere. Even though the original 1936 report is more than 12 months old, requests for sample copies still come from foreign countries. The specimens distributed were said to have stimulated marked improvements in similar literature of other school departments, so Dr. Campbell was encouraged to model his 1937 report along the same lines.

Pictorial art probably holds the key to success of the volume, according to Mr. Shiebler, for the New York school reports contain a host of photographs which not only are excellent in a technical sense, but hold real human interest for most readers. Each of the illustrations was selected to convey an idea, with the result that there is no hit and miss feeling about the collection.

Mr. Shiebler gathered them, one by one, with the assistance of Ambrose J. Hickey, staff photographer for the New York City School Department.

Quezon Scoffs at Charge Of Military Dictatorship

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Commonwealth President Quezon struck back Saturday at critics who contend he is building a military dictatorship in the Philippine Islands.

President Quezon retorted sharply to Osward Garrison Villard, associate editor of the Nation, at a luncheon discussion of the Philippines' future before the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Villard expressed fear of a military dictatorship and "great anxiety for the future of the Philippines." He asserted President Quezon's military training program sounded "suspiciously like Rome, Berlin and Moscow," and suggested the neutralization of the Philippines as the answer to her problems.

President Quezon answered that he was not opposed to the neutralization of the Philippines, but pointed out that the neutralization of Switzerland had been effective because every man in the country is trained to bear arms.

He said the present military strength of the United States Army in the Philippines consists of 10,251 enlisted men and 529 officers, including Filipinos in the service of the United States.

Mr. Villard, on the other hand, contended that under the military training program, the Philippines would have an army of 1,250,000 by 1946, of men who had had military training.

The Commonwealth President replied the program was carefully considered after the Filipinos had seen what happened to "Belgium, Abyssinia and Manchuria," and characterized as "absurd" the assertion, "I'm trying to build up an army to perpetuate me in office."

Conquest Too Costly

"I believe the Philippines can be conquered by a first class power," he said, "but when such a nation attacks the Philippines, it will do so for profit. We want to make it too costly to attempt to conquer us.

"Our aim is to teach our people to live peacefully, as Mr. Villard urges, but we are living in a world where people are thinking of killing each other. That is why I want to teach every citizen of my country to defend it," said President Quezon. "We want to be ready so we won't be killed so easily."

The Commonwealth President insisted that the first duty of the Filipino is to the State and that it is the duty of every citizen to be at the call of his State.

"It is well for you with more than 100,000,000 people to oppose conscription," he said. "You can organize an army at any moment. With only 6,000,000 in the Philippines, it is necessary for us to be ready, to teach every man in our country to use a rifle.

"You are giving too much importance to the right of the individual to do as he pleases and calling it liberty, with the result you are now suffering from the evils of that philosophy . . . national discipline and the spirit of sacrifice are better than telling children that they are free to make as much money as they please."

President Quezon said his country was ready to assume the responsibilities of independence and emphasized their trade relations with the United States were profitable to the United States as well as to the Philippines.

Not a One-Sided Trade

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, had previously said that if the trade provisions of the Independence Act were to be enforced as they now stand, "it probably would spell economic ruin for the Philippines."

President Quezon replied the question of trade with the United States was not one-sided, and that trade between the Philippines and the United States was 10 times that of Puerto Rico, Hawaii or Cuba.

Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, U. S. A., retired, urged neutralization of the Philippines and liberal trade privileges during the first years of independence. He said the suggestion for construction of a United States naval base at Manila was "ill advised," because the best that could be built would be "an exposed and indefensible salient which would be within easy reach of Japanese air bombers from near-by Formosa, from the Bonin Islands and from Japan itself."

President Quezon said, "The emptiest and most laughable charge made against our national defense plan is that it is a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Philippines."

"On what ground?" he asked. "Upon what sound logic may it be inferred that training the Filipinos to defend themselves is a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Philippines? Is it not, on the contrary, the best evidence that we are getting ready to defend ourselves for our protection and not depend upon the United States? In other words, that we are preparing the nation to assume all the responsibilities of independent state-hood."

The commonwealth president told the association that "we are entitled to use our money for what we think is best for our nation."

Answering criticisms that the money should be used for education, President Quezon asked: "What would be the use of education if, at any moment, a foreign power could come in and exploit us?"

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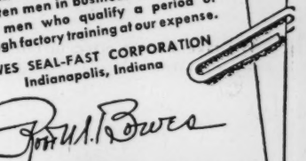

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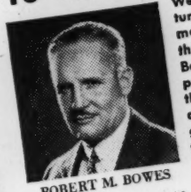
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'Success Tomorrow'—Is Slogan For Opposing Camps in Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Sunday quiet of this big city was recently the setting for two large impressive demonstrations which were made by opposing groups, both of which used the same motto:

"We shall succeed tomorrow."

One of the meetings was held by Vienna monarchists and was the first "public assembly since the year 1918." It was also the first gathering of royalists since Italy recently took sides against the monarchists, and so was of general interest.

The Circus Renz, holding 3000 people, was packed and loudspeakers were placed outside the building for those who could not find places inside. The fact that the Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Field Marshal Ludwig Hülgerth and the newly-appointed head of the Monarchist section of the Fatherland Front, Dr. Hans Karl Freiherr Zessner von Spitzenberg were present and gave the gathering a rather official character.

The imperial box—such boxes still exist in all Vienna theaters—was occupied by leaders of the organization and at the back of it was a large picture of the head of Prince Otto, 10 times the natural size. The old crown of the Hapsburg Empire was used in the decorations and imperial standards were put at the sides of the box.

On the speakers' platform were some hundred banners of "black and yellow," the imperial banner of the Hapsburgs. This meeting joined the black and yellow Royalists which have stood for the return of the old monarchy with the "Red-White-Red" legitimists who want to build a monarchial state on the basis of the present Austria.

It was noticeable that the section of the legitimists which favors Germany, including Max von Hohenberg, Prince Eugene and Prince Otto's sister, were absent.

The main theme of the speakers was that the chief enemy of the monarchy is "wholesale Bolshevism"—whether it is "red" or "brown"—and that the movement which is brown today may turn red tomorrow. The speakers declared that the majority of the Austrian people are legitimists, that the monarchist movement working on the basis of the Fatherland Front is under the leadership of the Front and that the leaders will give the signal for the restoration of the monarchy at the necessary moment.

One of the speakers said: "If we ask ourselves when will the Emperor come back"—the meeting broke into loud cheers and shouted "Tomorrow."

The other meeting was held in the large concert house and was of the "Sudetic Germans" living in Vienna. Every year they gather together but this time there was a decidedly political nature to the program. The National Socialists' song "Niederländisches Dankgebet" was played by the orchestra and speakers emphasized the theme that there would be no peace in Europe so long as justice was not done to the Germans.

The majority of speakers said this longed-for moment was approaching and one orator finished his speech with a poem which ended with "Our victory comes tomorrow."

Silk Textile Trade To Study Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., April 6—Printers of silk textiles laid plans today for improvement of corditions within their industry, announcing here that one of the first steps would be a survey of trade conditions under the direction of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former chief of the NRA.

Assisted by Leon Henderson, one-time director of the research and planning division of the NRA, General Johnson is expected to take from four to six weeks to appraise the silk industry. Trade leaders stressed they anticipated many unfair business practices would be uncovered.

By retaining General Johnson as adviser, the textile interests were looking forward to a program of industry self-government, according to Samuel Neslin, president of the Textile Printers Guild. Joining with him in the statement was William Alexander, spokesman for a group of large textile plants.

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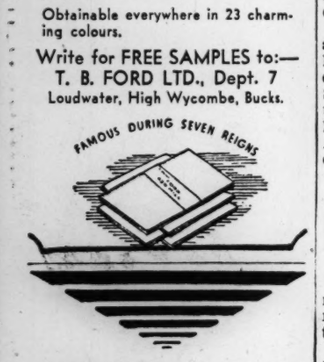

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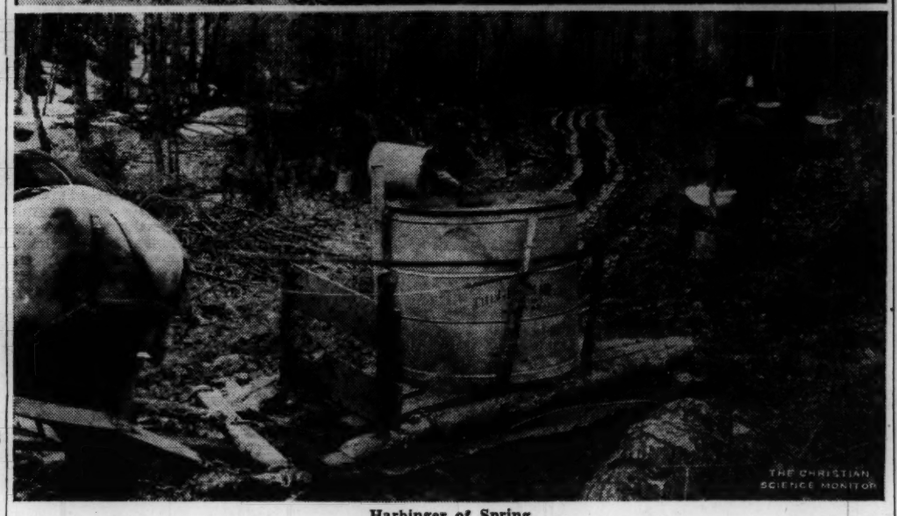
'Sap's Runnin'' in Canada; Bucket Brigade Busy



Harbinger of Spring

These Two Photographs Show How the Sap Is Taken From Maple Trees in Canada by Some 50,000 Farmers, Who Refine the Sap and Sell It to City Buyers—Except What They Keep for Their Own Use. Three Quarters of Canada's Maple Sugar Is Produced in Eastern Canada

Total of 70,000,000 maple trees in Eastern Canada to yield usual big crop of sugar and sirup, valued last year at $3,713,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Sap's runnin' " is the shout heard again through the bushland of Eastern Canada from Ottawa to the sea.

"Sap" of course means maple sap, and maple sirup and maple sugar and all the pleasant chores and adventures that cluster around "sugar bush" and "camp."

The sugar of maple had been discovered thousands of years before the White Man came to learn the trick of sap gathering and boiling from the Red Man. As a pioneer, maple sugar was his only sweetening, his only candy; in times of scarcity sometimes his only food. Then, with the coming of plenty and the wide variety of food products, maple sugar became more in the nature of a luxury than a necessity, to be marketed to stores and to those who could afford to pay for it; maple sirup found a strong rival in molasses for the improvement of pancakes, "johnny-cake" and muffins, and was stored up in bottles and tins with fancy labels for the "trade."

Today there are perhaps 50,000 farmers in Eastern Canada alone who are wending their way daily toward upland and lowland, driving a sled bearing a barrel or big tub. The trunks of the great leafless trees about him are decorated with shiny tin pails. He goes from pail to pail, lifting each from its sap-dripping wooden spigot and emptying its contents to the barrel. He returns to his camp or home kitchen and presently cauldrons are boiling odorously with ever-thickening sirup. Whether he employs the good old-fashioned methods or the latest invented machinery the results are the same: a product that tops the list of sweets for flavor and increases its popularity with time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The sap is running, and a bumper maple sirup crop is anticipated. In the past few years efforts have been made by producers and Government officials to develop the $4,000,000 maple industry into a year-round business. There are approximately 70,000,000 maple trees in Eastern Canada, and 50,000 farmers engaged each year in tapping the trees, refining the sap, and selling in urban markets, or to wholesalers. Value of the crop last year was estimated at $3,713,000.

Three-quarters of Canada's maple sugar output is produced in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with some also from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

'Upstairs' Weather Reports Sought for Use of Air Pilots

News of Aviation

Air transport companies have discovered that the average weather report, made from the ground, is inadequate for pilots who fly "upstairs."

As a result, American Airlines has inaugurated a new "flight plan." It turns pilots into weather observers for the purpose of obtaining more exact and specific information about the altitudes through which their planes must fly.

At present, upper air reports are gathered once a day by meteorographs attached to planes in some twenty-five cities. In addition, balloon observations are made twice a day at all "first order" weather bureaus. But these reports are at fixed points and an airplane does not stand still. Pilots need more accurate knowledge of conditions between stations. They also need reports on the rapidly changing conditions in the upper air. Thus at present pilots depart with a fairly crude flight plan based on current reports. This plan is communicated to the company stations and the airport traffic control tower before the pilot takes off. Often, however, this plan is altered by actual conditions encountered in flight.

The new plan consists principally of visually noting upper air conditions and checking them against the forecast weather. The pilot has a chart marked off into the various "legs" of his trip. In adjoining columns he records his visual report alongside the forecast report.

The other elements of the chart are a flight plan showing the pilot the length of his climb, his trip altitude and point of his descent. The descent point, incidentally, is as much as fifty miles away from the landing, depending upon the altitude at which it is begun. The plot also logs the thickness of the "overcast," or clouds.

The long-range value of the upper air information will be, first, that it is being recorded, something which never has been done previously; and, second, that over a period of years the seasonal variation in the direction and speed of the upper air currents will be known. From this, the company operating staff will be able to plot its flight times between cities more accurately and check it against the calculated times.

★ ★ ★

'Graf' to Retire

The German Graf Zeppelin will operate this year in what may be her last regular schedule. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports from Germany that the zeppelin season over the Atlantic will begin on May 4 with the departure of the Hindenburg from Frankfort to Lakehurst, N. J. Eighteen flights are scheduled for the season on this run.

The new Zeppelin, LZ-130, is expected to be ready for service to replace the Hindenburg late in the 1937 season. The Hindenburg will then be transferred to South American service, replacing the Graf, which will be held in reserve. Twenty-two South American schedules are planned for the season.

★ ★ ★

Fast Mexican Air Schedule

Early dinner in New York with lunch in Mexico City by the following noon is an example of the speed now possible in a new joint schedule recently inaugurated by United Air Lines and Braniff Airways.

In the new schedule United's luxury Skylounge leaves New York at 5:10 p. m. flying non-stop to Chicago, where it makes an immediate connection with Braniff's southbound schedule, reaching the Mexican capital in 20½ hours elapsed time. Incidentally the joint schedule provides Kansas City with one of its fastest evening flights from New York.

—And Christmas 263 Days Off!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Toyland has wheeled around to another season of bright new inventions that include noise-muffled roller skates, interlocking blocks, a four-octave organ "that never gets out of tune," and dolls that walk without being wound up—as shown at the American Toy Fair now on in two buildings here and which will continue through April 17. Exhibits, covering seven acres in all, are at the Hotel McAlpin and at the Toy Center, 200 Fifth avenue.

Ingenuity in imitating latest developments in the grown-up world is evident throughout many of the 15,000 new toys on display. The miniature automobile mart gives first place to the trailer; the "science scope" permits small boys to analyze common table salt and bits of woven material with an expert eye, since this little machine magnifies objects to a size 2500 times their original dimensions; a tiny electric stove that actually bakes and cooks has an electric light over the burners so the youngest cook in the family can work to advantage.

Back Yard Swing

Modern variations of the backyard swing that can be set up quickly are featured with the reminder that it is not long since the words "playground equipment" suggested a public park or playground instead of the individual home owner's property.

Youngsters who want to build their own homes or have doll houses conform to recent architectural designs have not been forgotten. A modernistic two-story house with the latest effects in porches and glassed-in rooms is shown in one of the exhibits. Housekeeping toys which make mopping the floor, roasting the meat and drying dishes a pleasure are shown in abundance.

Dolls More Realistic

A change is noticeable in the faces of the newer dolls, some of which are made from living models. One manufacturer who is experimenting with this plan is showing what he calls the "American Girl Doll." With a natural appearance in face and clothing to replace the former mechanical perfection and beauty of the flaxen-haired creature of bisque and sawdust, the newer doll emphasizes the "realism" said to be the theme of the Toy Fair.

The bicycle is a recurring favorite throughout the exhibits. Some models shown have twin lights, built-in electric buttons and mirrors to give the rear view to the rider. Toys and games which make school work more interesting include a streamlined scroll easel for blackboards.

Mineralogy sets are ready for the playroom expert. If he has talent of a different sort, he can build a short wave radio or a kaleidoscope with an optical lens set.

Games for Adults

Games for adults are shown in a number of attractive displays.

"Every aspect of the more abundant American life has been reproduced in realistic miniature at low prices," said James L. Fri, managing director of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, sponsors of the show. "The 1937 toys, tested for age suitability, safety and educational value, illustrate dramatically the 20 years of evolution of modern toys from holiday novelties to everyday necessities."

More than 3000 buyers from every state and from several foreign countries are attending the fair.

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'Statesmen, What of the Day?' Baruch Asks in Peace Plea

By Bernard M. Baruch

Chairman of the United States War Industries Board in the World War, and an Economic Adviser to the American Peace Commission at Versailles

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—On this twentieth anniversary of America's entrance into the war, I would like to believe the world had learned the futility of conflict.

I would like to believe that aggression and nationalist hatreds exist only in history books, that nations could settle disputes peacefully. I would like to believe that the world practiced the high idealism of Woodrow Wilson, that his hope had become a reality. I would like to believe every nation hated war equally.

March Down Same Road

But we learned little, if anything, from the war. The nations of the world are marching again down the same old road that led to 1914.

Instead of the disarmament envisioned by the Treaty of Versailles, the world is spending astronomical sums for new weapons of destruction. Instead of the security promised in the treaty, the feeling of insecurity surpasses even the early summer of 1914. The treaty itself has been nullified.

It is horrifying to consider the consequences of the war for which the world is now preparing. You may be sure the civilian population will not be spared. Devastation in Spain is but a miniature example.

Would Abolish Slums

Of what is this civilization of which we speak so much and so proudly? It is not pleasing to write of such madness, but it is no avail to present false portrayals.

There is more to the disheartening situation than the billions being spent for defenses and rearmaments—billions which, if used in the ways of peace, would go far toward abolishing slums and lessening poverty.

Economic Gibraltars and Verduns have been erected and these barriers to trade have increased the international ill-will. Their elimination alone would be a great contribution to peace. This Government has offered to the world a program for their elimination, to end the spread of economic nationalism. Considerable benefit has resulted, but it has been difficult to obtain the following of nations barricaded behind quotas and trade restrictions.

Who Is to Blame?

Who and what is to blame for this despairing state? Some believe the Treaty of Versailles was responsible for Hitler, that it was unjust to impose upon Germany the reparations and the admission of guilt. Americans strongly opposed these clauses at Versailles, but the vengeance engendered by French fears and the spirit of England's "khaki" campaign prevailed.

The German Army, some believe, is the dominating danger to the peace of Europe and of the world, and the narrow selfish view at Versailles has reaped its reward of fear.

Others may believe the imperialism of Japan and the Red and Fascist dictatorships are more dangerous than the Nazi.

Time for People to Speak

But this is not the day to fix the blame. It is, instead, the day to call upon the peoples of all countries to pay no heed to warlike rulers. It is time to practice the civilization we preach. I will not believe democracy has failed. I will not believe the peoples themselves do not want and pray for peace, that they look forward to naught but war.

But their voices must be strong.

They of old, fearing the marauder, pleadingly asked:

"Watchman, what of the night?"

The peoples of today, having passed through the night of barbarism, should not plead but should demand:

Statesmen, what of the day?

Coney Bowl Nets $30,000

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—A silver bowl, made by John Coney, one of Boston's early silversmiths, was sold on April 3 at auction for $30,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a single piece of colonial silver. George C. Gebelein was the seller, William MacBeth, Inc., the purchaser.

Hull Awarded Wilson Medal

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mendous effect these Wilsonian announcements had over morale throughout the whole world.

In practice, however, he added, two of the fourteen points were neglected—point three, calling for removal, "as far as possible," of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance, and point four, calling for reduction of armaments.

Blame for what followed was placed by Mr. Armstrong in large measure on the abandonment of these principles.

"In 1929, the whole artificial structure fell with a crash," he said. "In their agony, nations turned to forms of economic nationalism never dreamed before. By 1932, the industrial production of the world was down almost to the 1913 level. Twenty years of progress had been squandered in the war and its aftermath.

"Americans cannot recall their part in this story with any satisfaction. With one hand we wrote out demands for the payment of war debts and with the other hand raised trade barriers which prevented the debts from being paid. The theory, or lack of theory, underlying this policy prevailed in Washington through three administrations. Many persons hold it today.

"The present Secretary of State is not one of these. From the moment he took office, he began working actively to increase the volume of world trade as a matter of direct material interest to the American people and as a counter-offensive against the economic nationalism which depressed the world's standard of living and disposes people to throw their troubles onto the shoulders of dictators who claim to be infallible."

Concerted Peace Efforts

Mr. Hull received an ovation when he arose to reply.

Peace, he declared, could be insured only by concerted effort among the world powers to rebuild the edifice of their business and political relations upon a foundation of friendly, reasonable cooperation—the "Good Neighbor" policy circling the globe.

The United States has not always followed this policy, he recalled.

"Immediately following our national election of 1928, the dominant political and economic forces in this country embarked upon a drastic upward revision of our tariff rates and an extension of other restrictions," he said. "This process was continued through the year 1929 and the early part of 1930. It served as a signal which unleashed the forces of extreme protectionalism all over the world.

"The years which followed—the years of ever-spreading and ever-deepening depression—were characterized by an uninterrupted growth of barriers to trade. The exigencies of the unprecedented economic upheaval—panic, desperation, short-sighted attempts at defending narrowly conceived national interests, retaliation and counter-retaliation—all these combined to create as tangled a network of trade restrictions and as large a measure of discrimination in commercial policy as the world has ever seen in times of peace.

Trade Barriers and Depression

"Nations may diverge as to the extent to which failure to adopt sane and constructive policies in the economic relations among the nations was responsible for the onslaught of the great depression. Personally, I am convinced that it was the most important single cause of the holocaust. However that may be, once the depression had assumed the scope and the character which it did assume, the conclusion became inescapable that there was no hope of full and lasting recovery unless peace succeeded war in international economic relations."

"For nearly three years we have pursued this policy with vigor and sincerity. The response of others to our initiative has been most gratifying."

Mr. Hull saw the problem of removal of trade barriers much more difficult today than it was in 1927. The situation, he found, was complicated by many new factors, "some of them constituting direct repercussions of the long period of intense economic hostility."

International Relationships

"During the past few years, there has been in many parts of the world an alarming deterioration of all the essential international relationships," he continued. "Solemn obligations among nations have been set aside with a light heart. International law has been breached and flouted.

"Animosities and resentment in the sphere of economic and financial relations and economic aggression and retaliation which they have provoked must bear an important share of responsibility for the depth of economic distrust into which some nations have been plunged. Out of such distrust springs the temptation to seek a greater measure of self-sufficiency by force of arms."

The Secretary of State voiced a plea that the powers stop the "suicidal" arms race.

Policy of Peace

Mr. Hull saw only one way out.

"It is for the nations which today bend their major efforts toward preparation for war to join with those other nations which are intent upon a policy of peace in a determined and concerted effort to rebuild international political and economic relationships upon a basis of friendliness and co-operation," he declared. "No outcome of an armed conflict can possibly bring the nations concerned greater benefits than they can derive from a peaceful and fruitful exchange of goods and services, developing in a liberal spirit upon a basis of fair dealing and mutual regard for each other's needs and rights.

"This is the type of economic peace that Woodrow Wilson urged upon the world. The acceptance by the nations of the basic ideas which underlie it is even more desperately needed today, when the dark clouds of a possible new war or of another economic catastrophe gather ominously on the horizon."

War Anniversary Turns Thoughts Of U. S. to Peace

(Continued From Page 1)

$12,000,000,000 in the last 16 years, and may rise to much greater heights in the years to come. These costs go on regularly month by month.

Indirect Costs Mount

The indirect costs of the war are incalculable. The United States was made a creditor nation; its economic plant was vastly expanded. The nation is still struggling with the necessary readjustments in internal and external relations. In a large sense the 1929 depression may be attributed to war causes; the end is plainly not yet.

And now the nation is paying over $1,000,000,000 a year in military preparations. Its shipyards are rushing to complete fighting vessels as they have never rushed save in the great war period. Announcement of still more vessels partly to match the building of other nations is soon expected.

Of all these facts, the Washington Observer is acutely conscious, and in the streams of deep-seated public opinion the men and women of the nation seem to be more conscious than before.

It is a sober anniversary today. President Roosevelt bought a poppy from a little girl at his desk; the money will go to charitable purposes. Somebody brought into the White House a newspaper clipping of the enlistment of one of the President's chief secretaries. The secretary looked at the clipping, and shook his head seriously. Nobody commented much.

It is also Army Day, and flags are flying all along the Washington curbstones. At 2 p. m. President Roosevelt left the White House and reviewed a parade along Constitution Avenue. But, with all deference to the army, whose proper role is respected by citizens, there is no rejoicing in today's celebrations. Few adult pulses quicken as the bands bring the military units down the avenue. There is too much to think about.

Overwork Upheld as Cause For Disability Payment

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals decided today that James S. Rennie of Baltimore was entitled to disability compensation for overwork. Mr. Rennie and a claims adjuster for an insurance company, contended he had been subjected to handling 250 to 300 cases a month, whereas the usual case load was from 75 to 100. The strain aggravated a pre-existing heart condition, which brought on a heart attack, he said.

Upholding an award by the United States Employees Compensation Commission, the court found he was entitled to compensation for 17 months. Its decision said Mr. Rennie's disability was similar to an injury caused by physical exertion.

Half of McCormick Estate To Be Taken by Taxation

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Illinois and federal inheritance taxes will amount to more than half of the $22,000,000 estate of Cyrus Hall McCormick, an inventory on file today in county court disclosed. The chairman of the board of the International Harvester Company left an estate valued for tax purposes at $22,359,806.

Trustees' attorneys said the Federal Government would receive $10,397,942 in inheritance tax, the State $1,289,298, the total amounting to 52.27 per cent of the estate.

One-Time Editor Is Inaugurated University Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6—In the presence of leaders of education and state officials, Dr. J. Rion McKissick was inaugurated as the nineteenth president of the University of South Carolina—his alma mater.

Dr McKissick succeeds Dr. Leonard T. Baker. He assumed his duties as president of the university July 1, 1936. Action on the part of the board of trustees set the formal inauguration April 6, 1937.

Educator and newspaper man, Dr. McKissick attended the University of South Carolina, class of 1905, Harvard Law School and the University of Wisconsin. As a journalist, he was assistant editor and chief editorial writer of the Richmond Times-Dispatch (1911-1914), editor of the Greenville (S. C.) News (1916-1919), and editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont (1919-1926).

Before coming to the University of South Carolina in 1927 as dean of the school of journalism, Dr. McKissick was for a short time lecturer in South Carolina history at Furman University. The degree LL. D. was conferred upon him by Furman in 1936.

Keystone Motor Patrol Helped 11,000 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—The Motor Patrol, a type of privately operated highway service for public benefit, which was introduced by the Keystone Automobile Club four years ago for the first time, gave assistance of various kinds, free of charge, to more than 11,000 stranded motorists in 1936, according to J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the club.

The patrol covered 202,000 miles of highways in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, Mr. Smith reports. In addition to giving every kind of needed assistance to distressed motorists encountered along the roads, the patrol men assisted local police, state highway patrols and state police in handling traffic. The patrol motorcycles are supplied with complete sets of tools, fire extinguishing equipment, and emergency supplies of gas and oil.

Baltimore-Annapolis Road Named 'Ritchie Boulevard'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6—By action of the Maryland Legislature, the State highway between Annapolis, the former capital, and Baltimore, the State's principal city, will be known hereafter as "Ritchie Boulevard." The name is a memorial to the late Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, four-times chief executive of Maryland. He traveled the road hundreds of times during the 15 years he was in office.

Governor Ritchie, three times a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President and looked upon throughout Maryland as the State's leading man of this generation, has no memorial other than the designation of the highway by his name.

Farmers March On Hershey To Protest Strike

HERSHEY, Penna., April 6 (AP)—Farmers from a half dozen counties marched on Hershey yesterday to join "loyal" workers protesting against a strike which closed the Hershey Chocolate Corporation's factories last week.

Carrying banners expressing their opposition to the strike, men and women marched through the streets and rallied at the home of the multi-millionaire, Milton S. Hershey, founder of the plant and the community.

Later the farmers held a meeting where speeches were made by their leaders and executives of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation. Two farmers from each county made up a committee to confer with strike leaders.

Spokesmen said the farmers faced a serious loss each day that the strike continued. The chocolate factory used thousands of gallons of milk and cream every day.

Strikers who abandoned their sit-down Saturday watched from the side lines. Meantime Hershey officials and strike leaders exchanged proposals to end the strike.

'Imperial Italy' and Islam: Duce Seeks to Meet Distrust Of Arabs With Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Having asserted his authority in Eastern Africa by annexing the Ethiopian Empire to Italy, Premier Mussolini is now seeking the support of the Islam world for the furtherance of Italian interests in Africa and Asia.

The moment is, perhaps, propitious because Premier Mussolini, during his triumphal visit to Libya, seemed to be following the tradition of Napoleon and of the British Empire in claiming to be the special friend of Muhammadanism. It is now evident that the Duce's trip to Libya was not only undertaken for reasons of a political and military character, but also with the object of winning the sympathies of the Moslem world.

What developments may be expected to result from this new policy of "Imperial Italy"? After an interval of 11 years the Duce has visited for the second time the colony of Libya, which today more than ever has become the "fourth shore" of Italy.

Planting the Seed

In April, 1926, launching from Tripoli his message to Italy and the world, Premier Mussolini declared: "My journey is an affirmation of the strength and power of the Italian nation which derives its origin from Rome, and which has borne the triumphant and immortal lictorial fascios to the shore of the African sea. It is destiny which is pushing us toward this land. Nobody can arrest destiny, and, above all, nobody can break our inflexible will."

These words were the first seed from which 10 years later was to spring an Italian Empire in Africa.

Is the present assumption on the part of Premier Mussolini of the title of friend and protector of Islam the prelude to a further expansion of the Fascist Empire in Africa and Asiatic territories inhabited by Moslems?

The policy which Italy has recently been following toward Islam can obviously lend itself to very interesting possibilities. It is enough to see what has been done in Libya in the last few years. After the basis for an active policy had been created with the total reconquest of the territory and the crushing of the surviving groups of rebels, it was possible to begin the administrative organization and the political and economic development of the country.

The attention of the Italian Government has been directed particularly toward the native Moslem element. It should be noted that Italy, in Libya, found herself faced by two problems which had already presented themselves to other colonizing powers in lands with an Islamic population.

In the first place, the Islamic church lacks a true religious hierarchy in the sense that the political authorities could possibly negotiate matters with a responsible representative whom the entire community will obey. Secondly, Islamism does not consist solely of religious precepts, but imposes a given social organization, has its own rights over the person, the family, and the succession, so that it is difficult to establish a clear division between the temporal and the spiritual power.

The policy of Italy toward the Moslem native element has had as its basic principle its controlled autonomous development. A program embodying an immediate absorption of, or a clear-cut separation from, Islamism was rejected. A middle course was chosen as the one which could give the best and quickest results.

Collaboration Invited

Italy has endeavored to give to the native the consciousness of being the party with an interest in the progress of the colony; to make him feel that Italy understands his needs and wishes him to be a collaborator in her civilizing action.

This policy is now in an advanced phase, and, as it is emphasized here, while in the neighboring territories the Arab element is continually in ferment and maintains toward the dominating powers an attitude of hostile mistrust, in Libya it has met the Italian authorities with an unusual spirit of collaboration.

This attitude of the Arab natives is the result also of the material and spiritual measures which have been recently introduced by the Italian Government in Libya. Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, following the Duce's instructions, has gradually restored their possessions to those subjects who during the territorial occupation of the colony had attempted to impede the Italian program and had been punished.

In recent months 270 natives have received back their confiscated property and obtained in addition the livestock necessary for their agricultural work. Land has been distributed among the tribe of Beni Soleiman with its center at Wadi Sciati.

Mosques Restored

Besides, the Italians have restored many old mosques and have built several others; Moslem schools have been opened in the principal centers of the colony; the new Higher School of Islamic Culture represents an important center for the diffusion of Moslem thought; the local courts try in accordance with Islamic principles cases regarding the personal state and succession rights of the native Arabs; the cadis of the chief towns of the provincial departments represent in the General Consultative Board of the Tripoli Government the interests and the interests and the needs of the Moslem element; the creation of the Arab Youth of the Lictor has given a noteworthy educative as well as military impetus to Moslem youth.

A proof of the results of the Italian policy toward the Moslems in Libya was seen during the Ethiopian campaign when a Libyan division fought in the Ogaden with loyalty and self-sacrifice.

Praise for Arabs

Italy intends to pursue a similar policy in Ethiopia. Addressing an assembly of Arabs in Addis Ababa, Marshal Rodolfe Graziani, the Viceroy, said on Aug. 9, 1936 among other things:

"Fascist Italy considers the Arab race as one with great abilities in trade, in the arts, and in the crafts . . . Islam has in Italy a sincere friend. As soon as the rainy season is ended, the Government will begin the erection in Addis Ababa of a great mosque worthy of the importance of Islam. The present Moslem school will be enlarged, and numerous other modern schools will be opened . . . Respect for Islam, respect for Moslem traditions . . . are fundamental elements of Italian policy towards the Moslems of Northern Africa and of Italian East Africa and are felt equally by the Government as by any citizen whatsoever."

And not only toward the Moslems of her territories does Italy show friendly sentiments, for these are displayed also toward the Moslems who live in independent states. The treaties of friendship which link her with the Islamic kingdoms of Yemen and Hedjaz; the flourishing trade which exists between her and the countries of the Levant; and the friendly policy toward Egypt are signs that Italy considers she is the nation which is geographically and spiritually most adapted to serve as a bridge between East and West.

Yagoda Dismissed From Soviet Post; Ex-Head of Police

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—Dismissal of Henry G. Yagoda from the Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs "because of criminal activity" was announced yesterday. Yagoda formerly was head of the G. P. U. (secret police).

Informed sources interpreted the dismissal as making certain that Yagoda would have to face trial soon. He was transferred last September from the post of Commissar of Internal Affairs, which carried control of the secret police, to the relatively unimportant Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs.

His dismissal from the latter post had long been expected by informed sources.

The official announcement said cryptically that Yagoda "has been dismissed from the Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs because of criminal activity in that post."

Companys Fuses Three Groups In Catalan Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, April 6—The Catalonian President, Luis Companys, has announced the formation of a new Cabinet to replace that of Premier José Tarradellas, which resigned March 26. Señor Tarradellas remains in the Cabinet, which includes representatives of the three parties that have been contesting for political supremacy in Catalonia. President Company announced that he will head the new Cabinet.

The new Cabinet follows:

Finance and Education — José Tarradellas.

Public Order—Artemio Arguade.

Defense—Francisco Isgleas.

Economy, Public Services and Health—Juan José Domenech.

Agriculture and Supplies—José Calvet.

Justice, Labor and Public Works—Juan Comorera.

Armed Groups Dissolved

The Catalonian Generalitat has also announced that a number of armed groups and organizations composed of undesirables has been dissolved. This should go a long way toward re-establishing order in the province and especially in Barcelona where life and property were threatened day and night by extremists and criminals who had appointed themselves official executioners.

Similar steps have been announced in the territory under the Valencia Government.

The changes have already shown results in the bold and united action against the Italians by comrades fighting in the Madrid district.

Among the organizations disbanded were the famous Guardia de Asalto, which came into being in 1931 with a view to the substitution of the Civil Guard. Simultaneously the National Guard, the Vigilance Brigade (plain clothes) and the Control Patrols were dissolved. In their place the Corps of Seguridad Interior (Interior Safety) has been formed under the control of the Council of Safety of Catalonia.

The council is constituted by representatives of the political parties and groups whose delegates make up the Government, in corresponding proportions.

Then there is the General Directorate of Safety which appoints an Inspector or Commissary of Public Order in each of the nine districts in which the territory has been divided.

Valencia Reorganization

Reorganization in Valencia has been due to the initiative of the Comité de Enlace (Liaison Committee) of the Anti-Fascist Youth who have also established "brigades of superproduction" in the factories. It was especially to the Youth of the Republic that Francisco Largo Caballero, Prime Minister and War Minister, recently addressed an appeal for greater unity.

The Youth movement is now composed of the following sections:

Republican Federal Youth, "Libertarian" (Anarchist) Youth, Youth of the Republican Union, Left Republican Youth, Syndicated Youth and Unified Socialist Youth — a kaleidoscopic variety at present united to balk Fascism.

It is largely due to the enthusiastic help given by the members of these groups that the forces under Gen. José Miaja have been able to drive back the Italians, because, almost for the first time since the outbreak of the civil war, war material has been available in abundance and there has been plenty of ammunition. The authorities announced recently that in Barcelona factories explosives were being manufactured which had hitherto been unobtainable in Spain.

In the workshops women are now being trained so that gradually men can be released for fighting.

Printers Draft 4-Point Program To Stabilize Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Spokesmen for 40,000 printers yesterday had drafted for the membership of the International Typographical Union a four-point program to stabilize their trade and set up a national wage scale.

Designed for action at the annual typographical convention at Louisville, Ky., in September, it would set up uniform standards in the industry. Its drafters were representative of the New York, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and New England membership, who listed as essential objectives of commercial printers:

1. Improvement of working conditions and voluntary arbitration for settlement of disputes.
2. Standard practices for employment of apprentices, proofreaders, copyholders and all unskilled labor in composing rooms and strict enforcement of "reproduction" clauses providing that commercial printing matter cast from a matrix prepared elsewhere be set and proofread in the shop where it is to be used.
3. Wage stabilization through provision that the pay differential shall not be more than 10 per cent within each 100 miles.
4. One-year union contracts with a common expiration date.

The attempt to work out a uniform system of contracts was explained by David E. Greelis, of Schenectady, N. Y., chief of the conference, as "the only solution" in a situation which was causing "hardships for both the printers and their employers."

"The present system of local determination of rates and working conditions is no longer fair to either side," he said. "Because of rapid transportation, printing jobs can be sent 200 miles or more outside the area in which they originate, in order to take advantage of lower labor rates."

New Brunswick Legislature Ends Six Weeks' Session

FREDERICTON, N. B. (CP)—The New Brunswick Legislature has been prorogued after a session of six weeks and two days—a session which placed on the statute books of the Province major legislation pertaining to the basic industries, working conditions of labor, control of motor carriers, conservation of forest resources and the promotion of public health.

On Block or Plate, Artist Makes Idea Plain

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Willow Tree and Cottage

Wood Engraving by Thomas W. Nason, Contemporary American. Rich Contrasts of Light and Dark Interested Artist as Much as Subject-Matter. Pattern Was Also Important to Him

Right of Workers To Paid Vacation Is British Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — That long-hoped-for amenity of an annual holiday with pay for every worker in Britain has been brought a step nearer to realization by the setting up by the Baldwin Government of a committee to report upon this question.

The committee is to ascertain the facts and to suggest such action as can be shown to be desirable. It contains representatives of employers, organized workers and experts. The question is regarded by the Government as one to be settled by voluntary agreement among those concerned in industry, for it is they who in the long run must bear the cost.

At present in Britain while such holidays go as a rule with clerical and other office employment, they are not enjoyed as of right by manual workers, of whom at present only 1,500,000—about 12 per cent of the whole—are so entitled by their agreements.

Successful in Shoe Trade

The majority of these favored workers are in what are known as "sheltered" trades, that is, employments not exposed to world competition. But a notable exception exists and has proved to operate successfully in the boot and shoe industry, where 135,000 workers enjoy this privilege, its cost being shared equally between the employers and labor.

Legislation would be necessary in order to enable general compulsory application of any such system to be adopted, and the Government is prepared to undertake this task only if agreement can be reached as to terms and conditions.

Backed by Social Workers

There are arguments on both sides. British social workers are practically unanimous, not only that such holidays are of benefit, but also that this benefit is passed on with interest to employers in the shape of heartier co-operation and better output. Repeated resolutions in favor of the system have been passed at successive annual meetings of the Trades Union Congress, representing British organized labor generally.

Manufacturing and business firms, on the other hand, are not unanimous. The practice has been adopted of late years among a continually growing number of firms. But the cost involved has rendered many employers—especially in the heavy industries—hesitant. Their attitude generally has thus been a waiting one, though there is reason to believe that the Government would be pushing at an open door in the great majority of cases, if all firms alike were compelled to come into line.

The committee is to report before the House of Commons breaks up for the summer recess.

The question came up in the House of Commons on a bill introduced by Mr. Guy Rawson, Labor M. P. for Farnsworth, Lancaster, providing for a compulsory annual holiday for every person who had been in the same employment for at least one year.

The attitude of opposing employers toward it was indicated by Mr. W. Louis Smith, Conservative M. P. for Hallam, Sheffield, who suggested conditions which were described by subsequent speakers in support of the measure as "wrecking ones."

Mr. Smith would have the Government establish, first, that such an arrangement could be made without detriment to the welfare of each trade or industry, and second, that the wages and other conditions where it was applied were not already such as to render it possible for the workers to make provision themselves for requisite holiday periods.

The general council of the Trade Union Congress has since passed a resolution agreeing to participate in the inquiry.

"The Prodigal Son"

Copper Engraving by Albrecht Dürer, German (1471-1528). Dürer and His Contemporaries Saw a Bible Story in Their Own Surroundings. This Is a Splendid Example of Engaving on Metal, Lines Being Firm and Cleanly Cut Without Appearing Mechanical

Engravings and Woodcuts

Learning to Enjoy Art

Eighth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Engravings and woodcuts are types of prints that have much in common and yet are not difficult to distinguish from each other. An engraving is generally made on copper or steel, and the lines are cut directly into the surface with an engraving tool, which is a small, pointed, chisel-like instrument with a rounded handle that rests in the palm of the hand. It is pushed by the palm while the point is guided with the fingers, and must be very delicately controlled, for the slightest slip will ruin a plate sometimes beyond repair.

Each line must be made deliberately and on account of the way it is cut, it must be either straight or a rather gentle curve. There is very little variety possible in the shapes of engraved lines, but the differences in treatment consist in their spacing, their width and the way they are broken up and arranged in relation to each other.

Almost all the expensive books of the early nineteenth century were illustrated by engravings, many of them on steel. If you will examine such an illustration carefully, you will see that tones are made up of parallel lines for the most part, sometimes two or three series of parallels crossing each other at an angle to produce deep darks; and it is amazing to see what a variety of effects can be produced by these parallel lines.

An engraving is inked like an etching—the whole plate is rubbed with sticky ink, which must fill all the lines; but unlike etchings, the surface of the plate is always wiped absolutely clean before printing. Thus all engravings from one plate should look exactly alike as long as the plate continues in good condition. The printing pressure is very heavy; and if many prints are to be made from a copper plate, it is often steel faced by electrolysis to preserve the delicate lines from breaking down.

Quality of Patience

Some think that steel engraving originated with the old armorers of the Middle Ages, who engraved designs on their armor to enrich its effect and then rubbed ink into the lines to keep a proof of their work. At any rate the engravers were kept busy till modern processes of reproduction made their business unprofitable. Now engraving is coming back into favor again, and some very fine work is being done, but the prints do not have a wide circulation and are bought almost entirely by print collectors.

Engraving has not many converts in America among the print makers, because Americans don't seem to be distinguished for their patience, and engraving requires more than a little patience. It may be that for that very reason the best work of this type is being done today by English artists.

Since engraving is such a lengthy and often laborious process, it frequently happens that the engraver will take a proof occasionally from his plate as it progresses, for it is only through a print that one can tell the true value of the work. These trial proofs are known as the different "states" of the plate, and are very eagerly sought after by the collectors. Sometimes they have little value except their rarity; but they are interesting, because they trace the development of the work as it took shape in the mind of the artist. Such "states" are also common in etchings.

Telling the Difference

It should not be difficult to distinguish between most etchings and engravings. In etchings the lines are much freer and can wander at will about the plate in any direction. When closely observed, it is seen that they are frequently somewhat ragged along the edges, as the acid may have been uneven in its action. Then there is always the stain of the ink left to enhance the bitten lines. In engravings, which are always wiped clean, there is no ink film between the lines; and the lines themselves are always crisp and clean, and in most cases mechanically perfect. On account of the difficulty in cutting them, they are often very much shorter than an etched line would be, but the engraver's objective is the same as the etcher's—to produce an effect of lights and darks and different textures all by means of printing from incised lines.

Lines in Relief

A wood engraving, or a woodcut, as it is generally called, is something like an engraving turned inside out. The metal engraving has incised lines and the woodcut has raised lines, just as the letters on a typewriter. The wood used is close-grained, often pearwood or chefry; though boxwood is the most desired, on account of its extreme hardness and fineness of grain. In the mid-nineteenth century it was used almost exclusively for magazine illustration. A drawing is made on the surface of the block in black lines, just as the finished print is expected to look. Then all the wood between these lines is cut away deeply enough to leave the lines standing in sufficient relief to receive the ink without getting any on the background. The block is then inked with a roller and printed with comparatively light pressure, as the raised lines, being in wood, will break down more easily than metal. It is for that reason that comparatively few prints can be made from a woodblock before the lines begin to fray and become broken, so the early proofs of famous woodcuts are in demand.

Today, in America a good many books are being illustrated in woodcut style in large editions, but the plates are not printed from woodblocks, as they could not withstand the wear. The original illustration may be a woodcut or merely a drawing in the style of a woodcut, and from this a zinc cut is made by photographic means, from which the final illustrations are printed.

Of course the lines in wood engravings do not stand in relief on the surface of the paper as in etchings or steel engravings, but are stamped into the surface, from the different method of printing.

All in the Cutting

In the copper engraving here shown, by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528), the great German artist, a master of both metal and wood engraving, it is easy to see how the tones have been built up by separate lines, each cleanly cut. Of course the Monitor, like all newspapers, uses the halftone process for everything up into tiny dots, but the its reproductions, and this breaks lines will be distinguishable nevertheless, although in the original they stand out much more clearly.

This is another example which shows how real the Bible stories were to these people who could think of the Bible characters only as people of their own time, so from pictures like this we know just how farm buildings looked and how swineherds dressed in Dürer's Germany.

The woodcut illustrated is the work of a contemporary American, Thomas Nason. Compared with the copper engraving, it will be noticed that the lines are much stronger and vary in thickness considerably because the wood is cut away between them so their shapes can be varied at will. Also the black and white effects are much more vigorous, and more attention is paid to the pattern merely as pattern design. Mr. Nason can work very delicately indeed in wood when he wishes, but delicate lines would have been out of place in the effect he wished to get in this print. Dürer's woodcuts, too, are much more vigorous than his engravings.

Nations Try Again to Unite On Stabilization of Sugar; Old Agreement Ended in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—All the chief sugar-producing countries are represented at the Conference which opened here yesterday to try to work out an international control scheme for sugar.

Since the so-called Chadbourne scheme for restricting output in order to market existing surplus stocks came to an end in 1935, there has been no international agreement regulating the production, export and marketing of sugar. The Chadbourne scheme, introduced in 1931, was successful in halving the huge stocks of approximately 5,000,000 tons of sugar which had accumulated, but it failed to restore remunerative prices. Efforts both at the World Economic Conference and later to negotiate a new agreement broke down. Now the countries concerned are going to try again.

What is sought is a plan which will establish some kind of home production quotas for the importing countries and export quotas for the exporting countries. In this way it is hoped to establish a rough equilibrium between consumption and output which will put the industry on its feet and do away with wide price fluctuations.

Individual Stabilization

Some of the importing countries have already more or less stabilized their home output. Great Britain, for instance, has adopted a law by which the Government only pays a subsidy on 560,000 tons of sugar beet. Any excess production is therefore likely to be produced at a loss to the farmer.

The United States has instituted a Sugar Control Board. Australia and South Africa (both exporters) have fixed "peaks" of production under which sugar for home consumption is pooled at a high price and sugar for export pooled at a considerably lower price. The proceeds are then divided up between the producers in accordance with their individual output. Other exporting countries complain that the "peak" has been fixed too high and allows too large a surplus for export.

In the case of Great Britain, which imports on the average no less than 4,000,000 tons a year, the question of regulation is complicated by the fact that several of the British Dominions and of the Colonies are given preferential treatment. The Conference hopes to arrange for an equitable division of Britain's imports between the preferential and free markets.

Crop Uncertain

In regulating exports, the conference is up against the difficulty that the crop is an uncertain one. Big producers like Germany and the U. S. S. R., for instance, may have a bumper crop one year which leaves them with large stocks on their hands. At present neither of these two countries is an important exporter. But their total production is nevertheless so large that a slightly higher yield per acre than the average might give them a considerable surplus. If this were thrown onto the world market it might have the result of dislocating prices.

Sugar, although fetching considerably better prices than a couple of years ago, when it went as low as 4s. 5d. a cwt., has not so far shared in the boom which has overtaken most commodities in the last few months. The price of 6s. 9d. a cwt. quoted on the London market is only just sufficient to cover the cost of production, except in the case of low-price producers like Java and Cuba.

The low-price producers, however, naturally do not see why they should accept restrictions simply to boost up prices so that other countries may be able to compete with them. In some ways they would even prefer unregulated competition, which would enable them to drive the uneconomic producers off the market. Any attempt to do this, however, would, it is believed, force a number of Governments to give direct subsidies to producers—a practice which has been generally abandoned—although indirect ones are common.

Invitations to Parley

Invitations to the Conference were sent to the following states: Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Dominican Republic, U. S. S. R., United States, and Yugoslavia. Delegates of 23 nations attended.

The conference was summoned on the decision of Dr. Hendrik Colijn, who was chairman of the economic committee of the Monetary and Economic Conference and who, in that capacity, was authorized by the executive committee of the conference to take all necessary steps, in consultation with the President, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, to provide for the carrying out of the conference's proposals, one of which was for the organizing of a meeting to conclude an international agreement on sugar.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of co-ordinating the production and sale of sugar has already taken place in London from March 5-10, 1934. This meeting reached the conclusion that there were not sufficient chances of an agreement for it to be worth while summoning a conference at that moment; but it expressed the view that a more general meeting should be convened as soon as circumstances seemed favorable. It is in accordance with that opinion that the present conference has been called.

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New Minimum Wage Measure Is Presented in New York

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6—Minimum wage legislation for women and minors today is again before both houses of the New York Legislature, which have been memorialized anew by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to "restore the protection" given these classes of workers by the Wald Minimum Fair Wage Act passed in 1933 and declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in 1936.

Sponsors of the renewed attempt to enact a valid state law along these lines are State Senator Leon A. Fischel and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Democrats, of New York City, who likewise introduced the bill to this end recommended by the Governor early in the 1937 session and which the new measure supersedes.

The Governor's message for a new minimum wage bill continued to confine the proposal to women and minors on the ground that the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Washington state law completely disposed of the theory that the law must be made applicable to men; that men workers already are the beneficiaries of the collective bargaining principle, are employed in great measure in industries engaged in interstate commerce and "might be seriously handicapped" through legislation affecting them on a state-wide basis only.

Intrastate Commerce

"Women in this State, on the other hand," the Governor's message continues, "are employed largely in service trades and industries in the main engaged in intrastate commerce—laundries, hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and similar occupations.

"These usually are not subject to competition from other states and frequently operate on a wage scale that is so pitifully low as to be oppressive and injurious to the health of those who are engaged in them.

"While it is probable that the new law would first be applied to the industries I have named, it should be understood that the law can and will be applied also to other trades, industries and occupations whenever and wherever it is shown that women and minor workers are being exploited and paid less than enough to live on and less than the reasonable value of their services.

"This bill will give much needed protection to hundreds of thousands of women and minor wage earners in this State by raising weekly wages which are now in some instances as low as $5 to amounts necessary to sustain life, thereby ending the subsidizing of private employment from public and private relief moneys and wiping out cut-throat competition based on labor-sweating."

Urges Federal Laws

The Governor followed this statement of his belief that state legislation—the only type which commonwealth legislatures could deal with—should cover only women and minors with an urgent brief for federal minimum wage and maximum hour legislation declaring that the need for schedules on a national scale "still exists and is as great and as urgent as the need for state minimum-wage legislation.

"Progressive industrial states such as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon and California, which have had minimum-wage laws," he writes, "can do much to protect women and children against sweatshop wages, particularly in the service trades and other occupations largely intrastate in character, but wages and hours in such manufacturing and trade as are truly interstate in scope require federal schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours.

"Such legislation, by freeing progressive states from competition made possible by low labor standards in certain states, would permit those progressive states to go further and faster in improving labor standards and conditions.

"Federal minimum-wage and maximum-hour legislation is an urgent necessity, since it alone can operate in all states and thus release industry and labor as a whole from cutthroat competition based on labor sweating. It would do much to establish economic and social equilibrium in industry and in business."

'Peoples Lobby' Ends Sit-Down In Minnesota Senate

ST. PAUL, April 6 (AP)—A 15-hour "sit-down strike" by the "Peoples Lobby" in the State Senate chamber—to emphasize demands for legislation to provide $17,000,000 for relief—was ended today.

The sit-downers, members of the Peoples Lobby for Progressive Legislation, moved into the Capitol yesterday, several hundred strong. They evacuated today after Farmer-Labor Gov. Elmer Benson told them "you have accomplished your purpose."

Before they disbanded, the group adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to call a special session "in case the Senate fails to pass legislation that will carry out the people's mandate." The House is "liberal" and the Senate "conservative."

The reference was to a proposal to appropriate $17,000,000 for relief during the next two years, a measure urged by the State administration.

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Symbols of Spring

By a Staff Photographer — Pussywillows Provide a Camera Study in Light and Shadow

Germany to Pay U. S. $22,474,736 For War Damage

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A document filed here disclosed that the German Government has agreed to pay $22,474,736 upon claims growing largely out of wartime explosions at Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J.

Terms of the agreement, reached last July in Munich, came to light last night on the eve of the anniversary of American entrance into the World War.

They were revealed in a brief filed before the German-American Mixed Claims Commission by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, an agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and underwriters who claimed $50,000,000 damages from the two explosions.

The agreement of the Black Tom and Kingsland claims must win approval of the Mixed Claims Commission to become effective.

In it, the German Government made no admission of liability for the explosions, which the United States long has contended were the work of German agents.

The blasts destroyed the Lehigh Valley's terminal at Black Tom and the Kingsland ammunition plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. Four lives were lost, many persons injured, and property damage ran into the millions.

Robert W. Bonynge, American agent on the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, stepped forward today to referee a controversy over the division of the German payment.

Final decision on which group will receive the greater share of the money, now held in the United States Treasury, will be made by the claims commission.

Arrayed against each other are two groups of American firms:

1. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Bethlehem Steel Company and 150 insurance underwriters favor acceptance of an agreement made at Munich last July by which they would receive $22,474,736—50 per cent of the face value of their claims—and 5 per cent interest.

2. A group of 48 award holders who have received the amount of their awards but have not received about $60,000,000 in interest, contend the proposed settlement would take all available German funds and leave them without opportunity to collect. Among them are Western Electric Company, Equitable Trust Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Eastman Kodak Company, Swift & Co. and the International Harvester Company.

Rotary Trade Training Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The encouragement and advancement of understanding, good will and peace is the greatest goal of the Rotary International, declared Will R. Manier Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., president, speaking before the Rotary Club of Miami, when 222 visitors from 140 cities in 28 states, and nine from Canada were present. Many were on their way to the Rotary Convention in Havana, Cuba.

Relating the history of the organization from its incorporation 26 years ago, Mr. Manier recalled that at that time it was predicted there would be 500 Rotary clubs in the nation within 80 years.

"Today, 26 years later, there are 4198 Rotary clubs in 82 countries of the world," the speaker said. "Expenditures will be in excess of $1,100,000 this year, and it has been estimated that Rotary clubs of the world have spent between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 for conventions, district meetings, outings and other affairs.

"Rotary has been truly international. Think of what we can accomplish in international peace by these clubs scattered all over the world. Dr. Wong, noted Chinese leader and soon to be Ambassador from China to the United States, has declared that China will shortly have 2000 Rotary clubs.

"Asked what he meant by shortly, he replied, 'Within our lifetime.'"

Mr. Manier stressed the importance of Rotary training in its influence on the formation of industrial trade crafts.

"What are we going to do with this organization?" he questioned. "Someone has said that the finest Rotary club, in his opinion, wouldn't do anything. In meeting we bring about acquaintances and the development of civic consciousness. But then no Rotary club will be content to just exist. Our immediate goal is the development of our machine, organization of clubs and education of members. We have come to realize that in Rotary we are to give, not to get."

He urged Miami Rotarians to chose the goal of Pan-American understanding.

"Just to understand," he observed, "is to encourage the advancement of international good will and peace. Much is being done along these lines that few ever dream about."

Hoffman Vetoes Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 6—New Jersey's $12,660,000 unemployment relief act was back in the hands of the Legislature today, having been vetoed by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman last night.

The Governor objected to the diversion of $7,900,000 from highway funds for jobless aid purposes. Since a measure vetoed by the Governor cannot be taken up for reconsideration on the same day it is returned to the Legislature, Republican leaders decided to delay action until next week. The bill will be the subject of a Republican conference on Friday.

Senator Charles E. Loizeaux of Union County, Republican leader of the upper house, has a measure, designed as a companion to the main bill, that would call upon municipalities to meet 40 per cent of relief costs as a requirement to obtaining state aid. This would make for a surplus at the end of the year, the Senator declared, and permit the return of "a substantial amount" to the road account.

Joint Committee

The conference also will discuss the naming of a joint conference committee, representing both parties, to pick out bills that should be passed and those to be scrapped so the path might be cleared for an early adjournment.

Governor Hoffman branded the measure as "reflecting a wanton disregard for human life, avoiding an honest decision and definitely not the answer to the financing of our unemployment relief problem."

His veto message condemning the bill as eventually withholding a decent livelihood from 10,000 highway workers, was accompanied by a statement in which he expanded his criticism.

False Pretense Charged

"Instead of giving work at a living wage in the construction of roads, representing a capital investment for the people who have paid for these highways," the veto message continued, "it will commit New Jersey to a policy of collecting monies under false pretenses and spending them through the medium of a 'dole' that will keep unemployed workers unemployed. . . .

"I sincerely believe that legislation of this kind will add to the already too large number of people who, to use their own phrase, are 'too smart to work' and who expect to get by the rest of their lives upon governmental subsidies made possible through additional levies upon our citizens who are willing to work."

Settlement of the patronage feud between Governor Hoffman and the Bergen County Republican faction represented by Senator Winant Van Winkle was evidenced today by a compromise in two judicial appointments in the county. The two nominations were among more than a score sent to the Senate by Governor Hoffman.

Maryland to Tax Betting for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6—In the final hour of its 1937 session, the Maryland Legislature today passed a relief revenue-raising bill which has as one of its essential features the legalization of bookmaking on race tracks in Baltimore and four counties.

The bill, as drawn by the Legislature, will raise $5,260,000 for supporting the State's jobless, for aid to dependent children, and for old age pensions.

In addition to the bookmaking provision levying a $5000 annual license fee upon bookmakers, the bill enacts taxation upon claw and pinball machines; cuts the tax on whisky manufactured in Maryland from five cents to 2½ cents a gallon, provides for a stamp tax on legal documents, places a tax of 75 cents a barrel on beer, taxes gross receipts for amusement admissions at the rate of 1 per cent, taxes cosmetics and toilet articles, with soap and tooth paste exempted, and provides for various other smaller taxes.

Gov. Harry Nice announced he would sign the bill, remarking that if some of its provisions had been presented to him as individual measures he would have vetoed them, but adding that he could not block the relief program as a whole.

Population of Paris

The 1936 census estimates the population of Paris proper at 2,800,000. With the suburbs, it is more than 4,000,000.

World Relations Meetings Planned For Ten Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—Institutes of International Relations, started eight years ago by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, have aroused a constantly widening circle of interest and this year will be held in 10 colleges in different parts of the country.

In 1936 approximately 1500 teachers, ministers, college students, community leaders, club chairmen and others, from 45 different states, attended the various institutes. This year a still larger enrollment is anticipated.

The institutes are designed primarily to train leaders to carry on peace education in their home communities; to provide an intensive survey of the current world situation; to review issues in American foreign policy and to help in building effective programs for community education in world affairs. They are entirely non-sectarian, and this year the American Friends Service Committee is joined by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church and by a number of local committees in sponsoring them.

A number of outstanding authorities on world economics, politics and other related subjects, have agreed to serve on the faculties of the institutes. Most of them will be able to take part in the programs at several different colleges.

Among those coming from abroad are: Pitman B. Potter of the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, at Geneva, Switzerland; Pierre de Lanux, former director of the League of Nations office in Paris; T. Z. Koo, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; Y. T. Wu, editor-in-chief of the Association Press in China; Bertram Pickard, secretary of the Friends International Center, Geneva, Switzerland, and Leyton Richards, minister of Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, England.

Economic factors behind world unrest will be discussed by J. Anton DeHaas, professor of international relations at Harvard University; Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago; Alvin H. Hansen, economist at the University of Minnesota; Mary Dublin, professor of economics at Sara Lawrence College, and C. Douglas Booth, visiting lecturer under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The institutes will be held this year as follows: Bethel College, Newton, Kansas, June 8 to 18; Duke University, Durham, N. C., June 14 to 25; Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, June 16 to 25; Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Penna., June 19 to July 4; North Central College, Napierville, Ill., June 21 to July 2; Mills College, Oakland, Calif., June 22 to July 2; Nashville Institute, Nashville, Tenn., June 27 to July 4; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 29 to July 9; Whittier College, Whittier, Calif., June 29 to July 9; Reed College, Portland, Ore., July 5 to 15.

Home Loan Act Upheld by U. S. Court of Appeals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The constitutionality of the Home Owners Loan Act under which the Federal Government set up the Home Owners Loan Corporatiin to aid small home owners has been upheld here by a unanimous decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Judicial Circuit.

Setting forth its belief yesterday that the act was within the welfare clause of the Constitution, the court upheld the conviction of Miss Gertrude Kay, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, who was sentenced to serve a year and a day for violating the act. Miss Kay was charged with having falsified statements in applying for mortgages from the corporation.

Judges Martin T. Manton, Thomas W. Swan, and Learned Hand rendered the opinion, emphasizing that in passing the act Congress had moved in accord with the Constitutional powers of taxation, borrowing and appropriation, and that Congress also had authority to protect its lending system by punishing those persons who committed fraud against it. The opinion was written by Judge Manton.

"The act was intended to afford direct relief to home owners and in this way to supplement the home loan bank system, which would continue as a reserve system for home-financing private institutions," Judge Manton said.

"The purpose of the act was not to induce the unloading of mortgages on the United States by way of obtaining a better rate of interest—for the act provides in various ways against this—but to relieve the distress of foreclosure."

Lehman Would End Tax Exemptions On State Officers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today sent to the Legislature a special message urging the lawmakers to bring within the state income tax law the salaries of all officers named in the State Constitution who are now exempt from payment of this levy. Those now exempt include the four elected state officials, members of the Legislature, and judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court and other courts.

Governor Lehman, in his message, said that these exemptions were not the result of controlling court decisions, but were based on opinions given by Attorney General Charles B. Newton in 1920 and by Attorney General Albert Ottinger in 1925.

These opinions reasoned that such state officers could not be made to pay a state income tax because by so doing the Legislature would be diminishing their salaries. This, it was contended, would be a violation of Section 9 of Article 6 of the State Constitution.

'Dangers' in High Court Plan Stressed by Head of U. S. Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 6—Emphasizing the "great danger of the moment" and declaring that the plan of the Administration to put on the Supreme Court "men whose views are known in advance, will destroy the efficiency of the court, destroy the respect the people have for it, and fundamentally alter the theories of government upon which we have heretofore proceeded," Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, brought to a climax the convention of the Florida State Bar Association on April 3. Disapproval of the Supreme court reorganization bill was voiced by Florida lawyers by a vote of 124 to 37.

Martin Caraballo of Tampa was unanimously elected president of the State Bar Association after the convention disposed of the resolution opposing reorganization of the Supreme court.

"Only one matter can be of transcendent importance to any lawyer at this time. It concerns particularly the Supreme Court of the United States," said Mr. Stinchfield in opening his address.

"The legislation now sought by the President seems to me to insist that we hereafter live under a legislative form of government as distinguished from our constitutional with three branches, each co-ordinate and each independent, each acting as a check on the other," continued the speaker after recalling the fact that the Florida Bar Association members were less opposed to the President's wishes than the lawyers of any other state.

Quoting the President's words in his speech in which he said, "I will appoint justices who will not undertake to override the judgment of the Congress on legislative policy," Mr. Stinchfield said, "Can there be any doubt in the light of this statement that the President is saying that we must have a legislative form of government such as commonly existed in Europe prior to the onrush of Fascism and autocracy? The President is not satisfied with the slow processes incident to procedure under the checks of the Constitution. He would not consider anything except the will of the majority at the moment, no matter what the stress or how difficult it may be for a majority of the people at a particular moment to exercise wise judgment. In short, he proposes a legislative form of government, not a constitutional type of control."

He declared the necessary consequences of this will be an all-powerful central government with the rights of the states entirely subordinated to Congress and the Executive, or to one of them, depending on the era, and will inevitably be a government by bureaucracy, 130,000,000 people governed from Washington.

"The analogy of the three-horse team is sound under a legislative form of government," Mr. Stinchfield declared, "but it is utterly contrary to a constitutional form of government. We are all lawyers and I need no more than to give you a gentle reminder.

"What those who wrote the Constitution said to themselves was, 'to have a country and civilization, to protect ourselves within and from without we must give to the Federal Government certain powers; but even if the Government is a Republic, we are well aware from the teachings of history that majorities are sometimes as autocratic, unfair and unreasonable as are kings. Therefore, we must protect temporary minorities and the people themselves against majorities. We, therefore, divide these powers to be exercised by three distinct branches of the Government, none of which may control the other. We write these laws in this constitution we adopt, setting up three guardians of our liberties, each to match the other two and to protect ourselves against the other two. We are not hitching up a three-horse team to work together and in unison; we are giving to each horse a different task, and if one outfit does a bad job, the other one, reviewing the task, will repair the wrong actions and the negligent work of the other.'

"The analogy which the President saw was not a mere passing notion with him; for five days later he drew the picture again, saying directly that the three horses were the three branches of government—Congress, the Executive, and the Courts. He then added, 'two of these horses are pulling in unison today; the third is not.'

"Now I emphasize again that the President knows American history and the theory of our government. He knows perfectly well that, far from unity of action being intended, the Constitution provided for the exact opposite result."

Summing up his speech, the lawyer said, "Speed is inherently undesirable when one deals with fundamental questions. I think we are in great danger at the moment. I am quite certain that this plan of the Administration to put on the court men whose views are known in advance will destroy the efficiency of the court, the respect the people have for it and fundamentally alter the theories of government upon which we have heretofore proceeded."

Champlain Canal Argued as Trade Aid or Destroyer

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The proposed Lake Champlain Canal to connect the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers was described before the Joint International Commission today as both a builder and destroyer of commerce.

F. S. Keiser, Detroit, Mich., representing the Champlain Valley Council, testified transportation savings from the proposed canal would be "so enormous that in 10 years there would be a demand that its facilities be trebled." The canal, he said, would develop millions of dollars of trade in the Champlain valley area.

Taking issue with Mr. Keiser, three representatives of railroads denounced the project as "wasteful and extravagant" and asserted it would destroy or seriously impair business already built up in the area by seven railroads.

Boynton S. Voorhees, New York, New York Central Railroad executive, said the canal would result in "reduced employment on the railroads serving the area" and would seriously impair the financial standing of the roads by diverting traffic from rail to water.

Frederick L. Wheeler, New York City attorney representing the associated railroads of New York State, said if the canal were built by the Lake St. Francis route, it would lower the level of Montreal harbor and seriously impair power production in the rapids area.

There is insufficient water, he added, to support a deep draft canal in the only other two routes—Longueuil and Sorel.

William R. Stevens, New York, representing the Rutland, Vt., railroad, said development of the waterway would sound the knell of the Rutland, "which would leave a large section of interior Vermont without transportation except by motor." Mr. Stevens said the Rutland already is in financial difficulties "and cannot afford to lose a single ton of traffic."

The three railroad representatives all contended there was no need for the waterway.

Mr. Keiser said the Champlain Valley Council favored the waterway only as a cut-off or arm of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Only a deep-draft canal permitting passage of boats of 5000 tons or more is wanted, he added.

Mr. Keiser said that "New England industry today presents a debacle unprecedented in industrial life" because it is barred from profitable midwestern markets by prohibitive freight rates.

New York Bar Picks Arbitration Panel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—An arbitration panel of 200 lawyers was announced today by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in recognition of what was described as the growing importance of arbitration in legal practice.

"The present New York State statute," the announcement says, "provides that an arbitration award may be entered as a judgment and has the same force and effect as a judgment after trial. A written contract to arbitrate is 'valid, enforceable and irrevocable save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.'"

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4:45 p. m.; Sundays, 3 p. m., WWNC, 570kc.

High Point—Daily, 1:45 m., WMFR, 1200kc.

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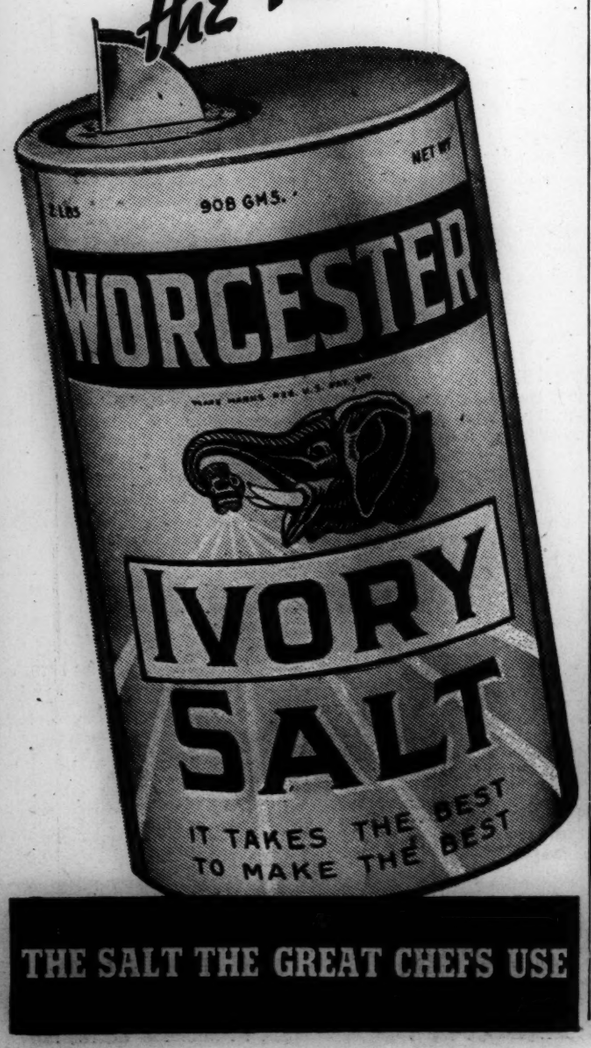

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Germany Honors Gluck

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

The commemoration of Christoph Willibald Gluck is an important musical event for 1937. One hundred and fifty years lie between us and the end of his remarkable career. Festivals in his honor are in progress all over Germany, with the Berlin Staatsoper, this time, taking the lead. As a first performance it gave a brilliant revival of "Orpheus and Euridice," the opera with which Gluck started his reforms. With Sir Thomas Beecham as conductor, Heinz Tietjen as producer and Emil Preetorius as scenic artist, the performance was, even outwardly, an event which attracted the whole of Berlin. The result is worthy of a few remarks.

Gluck's reformatory efforts consisted in a struggle between the dramatic and the formal elements in music: between artistic discipline and the baroque extravagances due to the sovereignty of the prima donna. If today we are still affected by his operatic works, it is largely owing to his combative ideas rather than to any direct musical persuasion. We feel the extraordinary in Gluck's arrangements of arioso and recitative, of chorus and orchestra, rhythm and dynamics. But we must also take for granted some weakness of inspiration, an occasional aridity of imagination, and a few ineffective melodic or formal details. There is no doubt that the melodies Gluck wrote for his optimistic, bright and animated scenes are far more expressive than those which describe moments of sadness or despair. And the scenes in Elysium are unquestionably more impressive than those of the Furies. Even the famous C major aria, in which Orpheus bewails the loss of his beloved Euridice—"Che faro senza Euridice" is—as Hanslick pointed out, more of a happy than of a sad character. Sir Thomas Beecham seemed to accentuate the optimistic quality of the aria by taking it at a lively tempo. The nuances to which the singer, Margarethe Klose, rather reluctantly subscribed, were surprisingly apt and suitable to the voice. One took them as prophetic of the happy end which Gluck and his librettist, Calzabigi, superimposed on the mythological tragedy.

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Beecham, moreover, proved himself a brilliant accompanist, an energetic conductor with a strong feeling for tone color and one who possesses a powerful individuality that makes itself felt on the stage in no small degree. The overture, dance scenes and chorus were handled with a firm though delicate hand. The lovely pathos which Tietjen's production lent to the rhythmic movements on the stage—worked out with great artistry down to the minutest detail—provided, as it were, an emotional counterpoint to the happy construction of the score. Preetorius's scenes, particularly that of Elysium which he had added to the usual four, were of a rare, well-nigh ethereal beauty, which stood out from the music with almost too great a spontaneity. Margarethe Klose sang the part of Orpheus in the original alto version, with Maria Müller as a youthful Euridice and Maria Cebotari as the graceful Amor.

After an interval of more than six months Wilhelm Furtwängler once more took up his baton at a Philharmonic concert. His success was such that the concert had to be repeated twice. Furtwängler enjoys an almost mythical reputation in Germany. Not only has he found favor with officialdom, but also with the musical opposition. One knows that, in face of all obstacles, he has undertaken to win back certain liberal tendencies for German musical activities It is, therefore, not only as a great conductor that he is so well received. His program was not novel: the "Freischütz" Overture, Brahms's E minor Symphony and Beethoven's Seventh. But in these three contrasted works he was able to show the impressive vigor of his form construction, his great emotional capacities and the evocative power he exercises over the orchestra. It was a highly concentrated performance.

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Two guest conductors have appeared with the Philharmonic, Ernest Ansermet and Hans Pfitzner, both with typical programs and both warmly received. In the sphere of romantic music Pfitzner is one of the most convincing of German conductors. He dispenses with all virtuosity for effect and is a zealous upholder of precision and neatness. Because of these qualities, and his often rather grotesque movements, he is less recognized by the public than many inferior but more showy talents. For the musician, his rendering of Haydn's D major and Schumann's B flat major Symphonies was an exquisite pleasure. The interpretation of the "Figaro" Overture, taken at an extremely lively tempo, was also masterly. His songs, of which the lovely "Unter den Linden" reflects more nearly his romantic disposition, were sung by Maria Cebotari with rather too dramatic an interpretation.

Though Ansermet, too, is a conductor of the greatest precision, he is the antipode of Pfitzner. However grand his interpretation of Bach (D major Suite) and Haydn ("Oxford" Symphony), his rendering of Stravinsky and Debussy is still his strongest point. In this domain of pictorial, or static, music, he is unrivaled. His performance of the "Pétrushka" Suite was tantamount to a revolution for the Philharmonic orchestra, who had, literally, to revise every bar. Ansermet forgoes the concert version of the Finale, which is, indeed, a weakening of the musical texture. This clever work had never been given a finer performance in Berlin. His own orchestral setting of Debussy's "Six Epigraphes Antiques" makes one of the most skillful and, tonally, one of the most beautiful scores in modern orchestral music. Four of them, including the glorious "Aegyptische Zauberin" (The Egyptian Enchantress), were given an inspired rendering. His soloist was Mariano Stabile, who, though his baritone has lost some of its early resonance, sang arias by Monteverdi, Cavalli and Pizetti with conviction and great musical culture.

A marked and well-earned success awaited the excellent Parisian pianist, Yvonne Lefébure, as the soloist at a concert of French music. She played Ravel's Concerto with a charm and a finish of technique rivaled only by the greatest pianists. The most important works on the program were Albert Roussel's Symphony in G minor, one of the cleverest of modern French symphonic works, and Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," master score of impressionistic art in tonal color. The conductor, Leo Borchard, is attracting a good deal of attention, not only as a designer of daring and interesting programs, but also as a musician of considerable talent. One is the more grateful for his concerts as a festival of modern music, announced by the Philharmonic for April, has unaccountably been postponed.

'Parsifal' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Although the Metropolitan afforded only one presentation of "Parsifal" in the course of its season just concluded, the Easter week end turned out decidedly a "Parsifal" affair, for in addition to the annual Good Friday matinée of Wagner's "consecrational festival stage play," the Philharmonic-Symphony devoted its program of the afternoon of March 28 to the Prelude and the third act (somewhat curtailed). Emanuel List was the Gurnemanz of both occasions and a chorus from the Metropolitan supplemented the orchestra and soloists at the Carnegie Hall performance.

The Metropolitan offering proved not quite up to the customary standard. That hardest-working of prime donne, Kirsten Flagstad, was by no means in the best of voice and was rather given to histrionic exaggeration—a rare fault with her. Artur Bodanzky's orchestra took a good while to reach its better form, but when it did so, it distinguished itself in the Good Friday Spell. Friedrich Schorr, while impressive as ever in the conception and spirit of his Amfortas, mustered only at times the requisite vocal resources. On the other hand, Lauritz Melchior as the "Guileless Fool," Eduard Habich as Klingsor, and Mr. List were eminently satisfactory, and so was the chorus in its difficult duties. The audience taxed the capacity of the house.

In the case of the concert performance it was a great pleasure to listen to the instrumental music played by such an orchestra as the Philharmonic-Symphony, and Artur Rodzinski's reading maintained itself at a noble height of lyricism. Yet some of his tempi were open to question, and there was consistent understatement of the drama inherent in the music up to the angry chorus in the Temple of the Grail. Mr. List again provided a Gurnemanz of lofty utterance, and Paul Althouse and Julius Huehn, respectively the Parsifal and the Amfortas, delivered their lines with exemplary dignity.

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The Metropolitan's final efforts before the "popular" spring season, to begin sometime next month, brought "Mignon," again with Gladys Swarthout in the title role, on the evening of March 26; "Lohengrin" at the matinée of March 27; "La Traviata" that evening, and a special post-season "Meistersinger" on the evening of March 30. "Mignon" and "La Traviata" do not call for comment, beyond a further word of recognition of the excellence of Bidu Sayao as Violetta in the latter.

In each of the Wagner works the Belgian tenor René Maison embodied the hero. His Lohengrin was an uncommonly satisfactory achievement, but as Walther von Stolzing he sang with obvious difficulty, though in appearance and acting he was praiseworthy, despite the suggestion of more years than the Franconian knight could claim. As Elsa Mme. Flagstad's voice sounded fresher and freer than it had done the day before, and Karin Branzell as Ortrud eased the burden of her role by boldly editing Wagner's music downwards whenever she saw fit. "Die Meistersinger" as a whole was a bit dullish, its best elements being the spirit and some of the singing of Friedrich Schorr as Hans Sachs and the intelligent David of Karl Laufkoetter. Elisabeth Rethberg as Eva did little real singing till the last act, and then none too much.

The Loewenguth Quartet of Paris, recently arrived on a first visit to this country, made a particularly favorable impression on the evening of March 29 at their second local concert in the Town Hall. The feature of the program was a quartet by Roger-Ducasse, which, it was alleged, had not been performed in this country before. Why, it is hard to understand, for it is a work of real interest and beauty—especially a quite entrancing slow movement. The workmanship is ingenious and thorough, with the influence of Debussy sometimes apparent, though the chief influence is that of Gabriel Fauré, to whom the quartet is a frank homage. Roger-Ducasse, like Ravel, was a pupil of Fauré, and he even twists Fauré's name into a four-note theme after this fashion, F, A, G, Ré—the intrusive G being a ready substitute for the unmanageable U. The Loewenguth four played the quartet admirably, besides giving agreeable proof of their ability in Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, op. 18, No. 6, and Ravel's Quartet.

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Carnegie Hall has been extending its usual hospitality to orchestras. On the evening of March 30 the Women's Symphony, Antonia Brico conducting, brought out of limbo Horatio W. Parker's oratorio, "Hora Novissima," to be greeted in some quarters as a minor masterpiece. This work, dating from 1893, had seemingly not been given here in public since 1910. The "Academic Festival" Overture and the alto Rhapsody of Brahms preceded it on the program.

On the following evening, at the Philharmonic-Symphony concert, Artur Rodzinski introduced to New York the last—presumably—composition of the late Karol Szymanowski, who had occupied a position of prime importance in Polish music for at least a quarter of a century. Mr. Rodzinski had previously given the work in Cleveland. Rearranged for concert use by himself, this ballet-pantomime in three tableaux, originally staged last spring at the Paris opéra, was done here with the assistance of the chorus of the Art of Musical Russia, Inc., and Ivan Ivantzoff as tenor soloist.

Guy Harrison in Minneapolis

By James Davies

Minneapolis

The visit of Guy Fraser Harrison, who served for two weeks as guest conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, was profitable in many ways. He gave evidence of fine musicianship, showed ability in the arrangement of his programs and led the orchestra with firmness, with reasonableness and with clear consciousness of his objectives.

Speaking of programs, there has been a tendency among all the guests conductors we have enjoyed this season to make the most of their chances by extending the concerts to undus lengths. The reason for this is obvious. Each of them has had his favorite compositions and they have been forced into the program scheme without rhyme or reason. Mr. Harrison showed some slight inclination in this direction, although he is an unusually well-balanced leader.

His work on the whole indicated a wide range of interest, while his musical apperceptions were frequently extremely acute. He won the respect of the orchestra immediately and the men gave their best, as indeed they have for each of our visitors, who have all commented enthusiastically on the co-operation they have received.

Mr. Harrison gave the finest interpretation of the Brahms "Academic" Overture we have had in Minneapolis, while his performance of the Mendelssohn "Scotch" Symphony matched it in finesse, in balance and in descriptive eloquence. Albert Spalding appeared as soloist at the same concert, playing the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole" with both taste and virtuosity.

Among this conductor's most meritorious contributions was an interpretation of the Bruckner "Romantic" Symphony that was singularly compelling in its comprehensiveness and authoritativeness. He also played the Reger Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart and made the most of the orchestral opportunities this complex work affords. His Viennese and his Tchaikovsky programs were heartily received, as they deserved to be, for in each successive concert greater familiarity with the orchestra produced more finished and artistic results.

Iturbi is in Minneapolis at present and will have charge to the end of the season. Since Mitropoulos cannot teach Minneapolis before Christmas, next season will be opened by Daniele Amfitheatroff, who has been engaged as associate conductor. He is a Russian by birth, now an Italian subject and artistic director of musical affairs in Turin.

"Harlequin," by Pablo Picasso, in the Exhibition of French Art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art

From Poussin to Picasso

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Nine new galleries completed at the Philadelphia Museum of Art through the co-operation of WPA were opened March 20 with an imposing exhibition of French art sweeping through three centuries from Poussin to Picasso.

Culled from public and private collections in Philadelphia, with the addition of 12 canvases from New York, with the Chester Dale collection to the fore, the display marches with a fine logic from the baroque and rococo through Impressionism and Cézanne to the abstract.

For quality few exhibitions of French art in this city have provided such rich fare. Beginning with the handsome "Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite," by Poussin, acquired by the Elkins collections of the Philadelphia Museum of Arts from the famous Hermitage collection in Russia, and formerly in the collections of Richelieu and Catherine the Great, the sway of the rococo reaches its zenith in the lavish distribution of figures in "The Rape of Europa" by Coypel.

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A third composition, equally lavish in figure distribution, but bridging the gap between classicism and romanticism, is "Death of Sardanapolus," by Eugene Delacroix, a work based on Byron's tragedy.

It is only in such an exhibition as this that one may study face to face art milestones that suggest the kinship of painters often thought at opposite poles. From this point of view Coypel strikes one as a not illogical ancestor of Renoir, whose sensitive portrait of Mlle. Legrand, "La Fillette Attentive" (1875), possesses something of the same delicacy in the handling of paint and color.

Strength, on the other hand, is the characteristic of David's "Pius VII and his Legate in France, Cardinal Caprara" (about 1805), probably painted as a study for the same painter's "Coronation of Napoleon" in the Louvre.

Clear-cut, minutely accurate yet delicate draughtsmanship lends elegance to a portrait of the Comtesse de Tournon painted by Ingres at Rome in 1812.

What a far cry is this from the remarkable characterization in blues by Picasso of the Spaniard, Angel Fernandez de Soto! With the greatest simplicity, but with a vigorous brush stroke, Picasso sums up the arrogance and self-indulgence of the aristocrat.

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Powerful, direct characterization marks also Cézanne's portrait of his father, executed in the dark tones that preceded that modern master's delight in structure through color. In the latter vein are various landscape color symphonies, of which one of the finest is "Monte St. Victoire," acquired by the Elkins collections. As a study in comparisons, the canvas is hung beside a small photograph of the same scene, thus drawing public attention to the fact that while Cézanne built his conception in color segments, the final organization of forms is not so far removed from the rugged structural simplicity of nature.

From the Elkins collections come excellent examples of the Barbizon school, with Corot and Millet to the fore, presaging the broken color of the Impressionists; while Courbet, with his solidity of structure, is the logical forerunner of Cézanne.

Two landscapes sum up the subtle charm of the Impressionists. They are Camille Pissarro's scintillating "L'Avenue de l'Opéra" and Renoir's "Les Grands Boulevards."

An interesting aspect of the exhibition is its inclusion of early and late works by the same masters. Thus one may study Monet before and after Impressionism; and both Picasso and Braque in and out of their Cubistic phases.

A canvas eloquent of the movement and glamour of Paris dance halls in the late nineteenth century is "The Dance at the Moulin Rouge," painted by Toulouse-Lautrec in 1890 and incorporating in its skillfully composed crowds such characters of the stage as La Goulue, Jane Avril and Valentin de Desossé.

Does It Sing?

By Harold Hobson

London

Ibsen was the greatest of the stage realists, and Mr. Bernard Shaw is the chief of his disciples in English. But Mr. Shaw has taken over Ibsen's interest in social problems rather than his realistic technique. This is nowhere brought out more clearly than in "Heartbreak House," which is now to be seen at the Westminster Theater.

In reaching out toward a fuller and freer expression in the drama than is available to one who copies the surface and texture of ordinary existence, Mr. Shaw is undoubtedly in the vanguard of the modern movement. Intellectually and culturally, the most striking developments in the contemporary English theater are those which are associated with the name of Mr. W. H. Auden, the young Oxford poet, whose "Dance of Death" and "The Dog Beneath the Skin" were among the most notable productions in recent seasons at the Westminster. Mr. Auden does not scruple to introduce actual verse into his plays, as does Mr. T. S. Eliot in "Murder in the Cathedral," which is once more to be seen at the Duchess.

But the temper of poetry is to be found in plays that altogether eschew the mechanics of versification. Even the realists themselves have of late shown a tendency to modify the rigidities of their technique. Mr. John Van Druten is one of the most admirable realistic writers for the English stage, but his latest play to be produced in London—"Behold, We Live"— made a definite effort to attain a pitch of exaltation foreign to his normal style. A distinguished critic, whilst welcoming the increased emotional content of Mr. Van Druten's play, felt that the dramatist was handicapped by the flatness of his writing. His prose lacked color; it did not surge forward in mounting and irresistible excitement; it did not sing.

This criticism can be brought against most contemporary dramatists. Certainly excuses may be justly made for them. Recent development of taste in the theater has rendered the writing of colored and moving prose a risky business. In fact, a dramatist who, like Mr. Clifford Bax, rejoices in the rhythms of picturesque prose, feels compelled to confine himself to purely historical subjects, in which the public is prepared to allow a moderate degree of poetic treatment. Yet, in sheerly contemporary plays, situations constantly arise nowadays on the London stage that demand a fuller and more imaginative style of writing than is to be gained by mere realism. Mr. St. John Ervine, in "Anthony and Anna," boldly responds to this requirement in such speeches as that of the hero, which, in the second act, finely delivered by Mr. Harold Warrender, outlines men's need of leisure, culture and grace. It has the stamp of poetry upon it.

New Works in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Although the American composer has never failed to receive encouragement from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra his representation on the programs of this season's concerts has been more generous than ever before. This circumstance has been due to the fact that not only does Mr. Stock believe that native music is entitled to respectful hearing, but Mr. Lange, his associate conductor, carries the same conviction in his heart.

Bernard Rogers was one of the American composers whose music was set before the town. In a suite entitled "Once Upon a Time" he offered some pert movements that illustrated fairy tales of the kind that are enshrined in the works by Hans Andersen and Grimm. The composer disclosed a fine orchestral touch and occasionally a sense of humor that is not over-common in modern art. Mr. Lange read the pieces with notable skill and sympathy.

At a later concert Mr. Stock presented Four Symphonic Impressions by Dr. Albert Noelte, of Chicago. In those works was made manifest a remarkable sense of beauty and a masterly handling of orchestral resource. Dr. Noelte has written modern music, but it is neither formless nor cacophonic. It was, indeed, the poetry and charm of the Impressions that fell so gratefully upon the ear; and Mr. Stock, who possesses the ability to search out the essence of the music he directs, made the most of a composition that was worthy of his and the orchestra's skill.

Two native composers—Otto Luening and Arne Oldberg—were represented on another program directed by Mr. Lange, the former musician, by Two Symphonic Sketches, the latter by a symphonic poem entitled "The Sea." Mr. Luening, whose music is new to these parts, put into his Sketches those modernistic contrivances that are regarded as the peculiar property of composers who shrug their shoulders at the Romantic school. Their can be no doubt that Mr. Luening ably spread his new tints upon the score; what was absent from it was musical ideas. It was almost certainly that lack that caused the Symphonic Sketches to be coldly received.

The antithesis of Mr. Luening's music was "The Sea," by Mr. Oldberg, who has tinkered but little with the newer inventions in harmony. Atonalism apparently has left him cold and rhythmical complexities have not found favor in his eyes. But there is admirable subject matter in "The Sea." There are rich imagination and that perfect manipulation of the orchestra that shows the master's hand, and occasionally the music reflects something of the majesty that is associated with the title of the work.

Another new offering was a symphony by Richard Czerwonky, a Chicago composer, which was given for the first time anywhere by the Illinois Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Czerwonky, who conducted his own score with expertness and authority, is another of the musical creators who sit comfortably among the traditions of the past. His symphony abounds in tune and its harmony is far from being bizarre; but the themes are excellently worked out and the orchestration is done with a fine sense of color and effect.

More French Masters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Though New York is pretty thoroughly besieged at present by French art, it is a circumstance to be enjoyed that brings us four major exhibitions devoted to masters of nineteenth-century painting. To the one-man shows of Manet and Degas reported on last week there have been added two more displays, each similarly distinguished though composed not of the works of one artist, but of several.

"From Courbet to Seurat" is the title of the exhibition which the Jacques Seligmann Gallery has arranged of 26 paintings. These have been gathered from various sources here and abroad. The group embraces such men as Corot, Daumier, Courbet and Couture, who form an interesting prelude to a larger group of impressionists and post-impressionists including Degas, Renoir, Sisley, Seurat, Cézanne, Van Gogh and several others. Less numerous but covering a broader period, the exhibition of "Figure Pieces in French Art" which the Knoedler Galleries has opened begins with work by Géricault and Delacroix and progresses as far as Picasso.

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What strikes one especially is the mingling in both displays of traditional painting and painting of more modern schools. This is handled however with such good judgment in selection that there is no appearance of dislocation of the continuity, even with Cézanne and Van Gogh included in the same company with Corot and Couture. The Seligmann show begins with Courbet's massive coastal scene, "Cliffs at Etretat after a Storm," which he painted in 1870 expressly for the Salon, where it was exhibited the same year. Ending with Seurat's crisply painted marine, "Le Crotoy en Aval," it embraces a variety of expression set more or less firmly against backgrounds of traditional art.

Renoir is represented with six pictures, including a lovely impressionistic group, "The Apple Seller," and, with Degas, is chiefly responsible for making the show an ingratiating affair rather than the somewhat ponderous one it promises at the beginning to be. Manet's large painting of Antonin Proust, a looser version of his friend's portrait than the one in the Manet show at the Wildenstein Gallery, remains weighty and cold despite its bold, painterly handling, and the Courbet, for all this painter's vitality, has a chill grandeur about it. Incidentally Renoir too leans a little heavily on tradition in his pair of tall figure panels, which evoke particular interest from the fact that though his intention remains undisclosed, they seem to have been made to fill a special decorative purpose in the chateau in France from which they came.

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The Knoedler exhibition of "Figure Pieces in French Art" excels in its traditional aspects—that is to say, in the large "Venus au Bain" by Corot, and in Puvis de Chavannes's "Ludos pro Patria," a canvas which has also been known under the title of "The Prodigal Son." A superb composition, serene in color and romantic in spirit, the latter causes one to wonder at the abandonment of Puvis to the category of academic classicism. The Corot no doubt belongs to that phase of his work which modern criticism has relegated to a place of interest secondary to his earlier and more simplified productions. But the nude, in its leafy bower, is magnificently subtle and worthy of a distinguished place among his paintings.

This exhibition brings under the head of "figure" pieces several distinct types of painting. There are formal portraits, such as the mellow "Monsieur Nodier" of Courbet, and the piquant though otherwise unremarkable bust portrait of Mlle. de la Boutraye" which represents the great Delacroix in the ensemble. There are also less formal portraits in which the figures represented have engaged the artists as instrumentalities of pictorial composition and design. Such are the brilliant "La Dame au Gant," in which Manet in his "plastic" style, derived from his study of the Spanish masters, is represented; the charming "Dans les Roses" of Renoir, and the full-length painting of Madam Monet, in Claude Monet's "La Japonaise."

Still another type of figure piece is the genre composition, of which there are several distinguished examples. Courbet's "Le Guitarrero" is an early work, somewhat hard of texture but showing admirable precision in drawing and luminous color. There is Degas's "L'Etoile," a sensitive impression of a ballet dancer, exquisite in its finely apportioned balance of form and color, and there is Picasso's "Mère et Enfant," in his early romantic style.

J. C. B.

Old Trick, New Twist

By Arthur Pollock

New York

New York has had three new plays added to its list of attractions recently, but only one shows promise of giving entertainment to the public for any length of time. Lois Wilson of the movies made her first stage appearance in "Farewell Summer," a play with pathetically little to recommend it, at the Fulton Theater; "Red Harvest," an exposition of the work of Red Cross nurses in the war in France, came to the National, and Constance Cummings, now a star, arrived at the Music Box in "Young Madame Conti." The last of these, if it makes no pretensions, is at least exciting.

And in it Miss Cummings, better known as movie actress than as actress of the stage, though she gave a very agreeable performance a few years ago in "Accent on Youth," makes it clear that her talents are first-rate. She plays remarkably well, in fact, indicating that she is to be an important person in the theater hereafter.

The play, adapted by Hubert Griffith, an English dramatic critic, and Benn W. Levy from the German of Bruno Frank, works over old material, all of it already too familiar, but the work is done so adroitly and with so many evidences of resource on the dramatists' part that a lively interest is awakened. When a woman shoots her lover and the curtain of the following scene goes up on a court room, one sighs and wishes playwrights would write of murder trials no more. But the trial turns out to be interesting nevertheless. It is set in Austria. Austrian court procedure is different from ours. The result is something of a novelty. When the play is almost over, the woman tried harassingly and convicted, instead of hearing of her execution we see her back in her apartment, indicating that what has happened has happened in her mind. That seems a stale trick, too. But the authors have one more little dodge left to give the play a new twist.

The writing is tight and efficient, the characterizations deft, the acting of the English company admirable in every way. And Miss Cummings herself plays with precision, power and economy and is at the same time an appealing figure. Though many cheap melodramas have been made of the same stuff as this, "Young Madame Conti" can hardly be called cheap.

"Red Harvest" is produced by Brock Pemberton, who seems to have grown careless in his choosing of plays. The picture it presents proves once more that war is a revolting, bloody business. The author, Walter Charles Roberts, piles up details of the work of the war nurses in France. When they are really busy the play bustles enough to appear to be going somewhere, though it never does. But the greater part of the time the hardy nurses simply sit about and talk of the speed at which they work and the strain they are under. Mr. Roberts attempts to thread his play with a plot, but his skill in plot-making is negligible. Some of the acting is sound enough, most of it only spotty.

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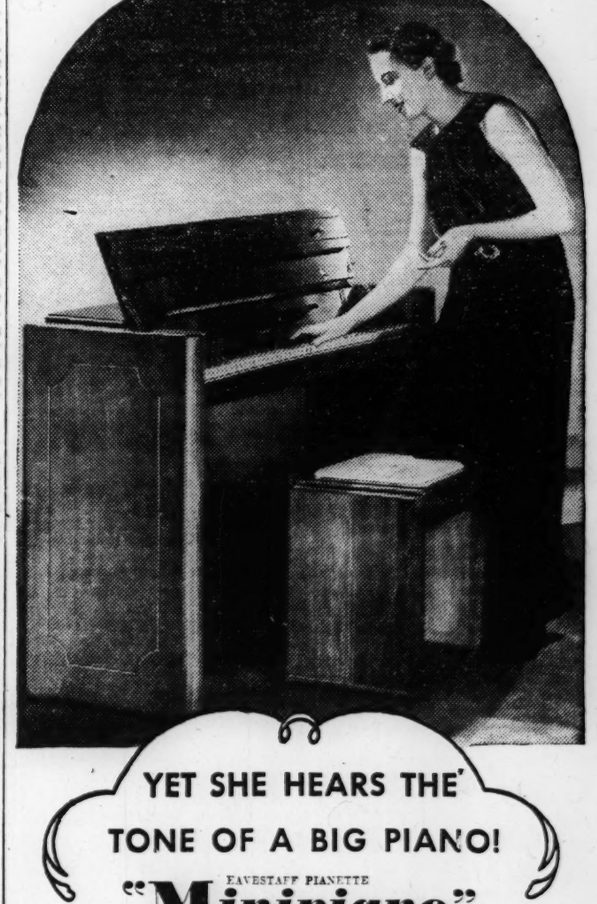

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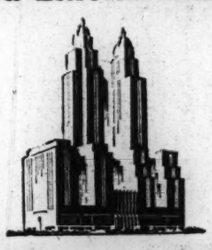

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Aid for 'Ever-Burning Fire'

SALUDA, N. C., April 6 (AP)—William Morris, who keeps North Carolina's "ever-burning fire" in his little mountain home near here, has been cheered by word that steps were being taken to carry on his work when he relinquishes his ancient trust, as he must in the not-distant future.

Fiddling softly before the fire which his family tradition says was lighted when the United States was an infant nation, the 77-year-old man recalled the origin of the blaze which, in his later years, has become, he said, his chief purpose.

About the time of the French and Indian wars David Dalton came up the trails from South Carolina, hewed his logs from the mountain forest and became the first white settler of Holbert Cove.

Matches being unknown, Dalton lit his fire, and Mr. Morris says he knows it has never gone out, because his mother told him how it was carefully tended, and how each marrying child carried chunks of coals to the new home. David passed on in 1829, but the fire he lighted was blazing on numerous hearths, and before the civil war, when the parents of Mr. Morris set up housekeeping in the cabin where he now lives, young Mrs. Morris brought along a chunk from her grandfather's great fireplace.

The descendants of Mr. Morris' far-removed grandsire had lived in Holbert Cove a hundred years before the railroads came, and when the day of matches dawned, the fire had become the only remaining symbol of the men who conquered this frontier.

To William Morris came the tradition. Dwelling alone, he sat through the long winter nights, playing his fiddle—the "Battle of Waterloo" is his favorite tune. In recent years thousands of visitors have visited the spot, and to some of them Mr. Morris has expressed his fear that young, scattered branches of the family might forget the fire.

But this week, at the state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Charlotte, a resolution was adopted to ask the national park service to provide means for the fire's perpetuation.

Two More Found Guilty On Black Legion Charges

DETROIT, April 6 (AP)—A recorder's court jury convicted two alleged Black Legionnaires on April 3 of conspiring to kill William W. Voisine, village president of suburban Ecorse, increasing to 46 the number of convictions since the society was unmasked 10 months ago. The men convicted were Lawrence Madden and Jesse Pettijohn, Ecorse township clerk, former Ecorse councilman and political rival of Mr. Voisine.

Judge John J. Maher said he would sentence the pair April 10. The maximum penalty is five years' imprisonment and a $1000 fine. Nine Black Legionnaires convicted recently of conspiring to kill a Highland Park newspaper publisher were sentenced to serve from one to five years in prison. Defense Attorney John J. O'Hara, former auditor general of Michigan, said he would appeal the case against Madden and Pettijohn.

Cherry Blossoms Awaited

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Park officials held high hopes today Washington's cherry trees would be in bloom this week despite a cold, drizzling rain which fell yesterday. Sakiko Saito, daughter of the Japanese ambassador, will preside at the first annual cherry blossom festival Thursday.

Slightly Meets Archimedes

THERE was no reason why a little transformer should be so heavy. Slightly stopped his heaving and looked closely at the hooks where they gripped the crossarm. "No wonder," he said to Sterling, his partner on the electric light pole. "Somebody has nailed it." He looked at the earth some thirty feet below, where the ground man was working around the tool wagon. "Hey, Fearnot!"

The ground man looked up. "'Allo?"

Slightly dangled the handline. "Send me up a wreckin' bar."

"I'll take it," said Sterling, when the bar came jerking up. "I can work better from my side." He stabbed the bar into the crossarm and got a bite on the hook. "Are you in the clear?"

"All serene," assured Slightly. Sterling put a little weight on the end of the bar; the nail yielded smoothly. The first hook came loose from the crossarm.

"Sure is easy," remarked Slightly, "when you go at it right."

"Nothing to it." Sterling balanced the bar. "'Give me a place to stand and I'll move the world.'"

"Now let me shift over to—You'll do what?" "'Give me a place to stand, and I'll move the world.' Archimedes."

* * *

SLIGHTLY LEANED FORWARD and put his elbows on the crossarm. "You know, and I know, you won't do nothing of the kind."

"An old saying," explained Sterling, the erudite. "You know Archimedes?"

"No."

"An old Greek out of history. He said it."

"A long time ago, eh?"

"A very long time ago."

"But folks still remember it?"

"It's taught in every physics class."

Slightly, exasperated, waved his hands. "Well, then, what do it mean?"

Sterling jabbed the bar under the other transformer hook. "Here's the world," he said, touching the hook. And then he slid his finger along the bar to the free end. "And there's Archimedes way out there. What he meant was, if his bar were long enough, he could exert enough pressure to move the earth. Does it sound?"

"No," said Slightly. His eyes were troubled. "I reckon he wouldn't move it very far."

* * *

THEY SPRUNG THE other hook loose and lowered the transformer to the ground; then Slightly returned to the battle. He was an ignorant man, as formal schooling goes, but he had the wisdom not to let an idea escape him once he had glimpsed it. His pursuit was intense and unwavering; no half-idea was enough. He had to have it all, or be unhappy.

"Now, about this—who was it? Archimedes. Who'd he say that to?"

"He was a sort of school teacher," said Sterling. "I reckon he told that to his class, one afternoon after recess. It's just a figure of speech."

"He never meant it, eh?"

"Not literally."

"'Cause he couldn't do it. He'd have to have a whale of a sawhorse to rest his bar over." Slightly's eyes went dreamy, as they would at unexpected moments when imagination gripped him. "Still, while he was wishin' for a long bar and a place to stand, he could wish the sawhorse just as easy." He leaned back in his safety belt and looked deep into the sky. "He'd be higher'n that bird up there. Higher'n them ninety-foot poles at the substation. Higher'n a cloud."

Slightly rubbed his hat violently around over his head and his buffalo hair stuck out in front. He brought his fist down on the crossarm. "I believe he could do it," he announced, excitedly. "It's perfeckly plain to me now. What's more, if I had a pry-bar long enough, I betcha I could do it myself."

They dropped Sterling at his corner that evening, and Slightly and Fearnot drove on toward the tool shed and the barn. They passed through that part of the village in which the little academy was situated, where every other building was a dormitory or a teacher's residence. Slightly took this part of the nightly ride with relish; it was cooling, at the end of the day, to look upon the rolling campus, the ivy-clad buildings, the bright sweaters that livened the landscape. He looked about him with good nature and aplomb; he had no prejudice against education, having gone into fourth grade himself. College people, though they employed their time in curious ways, were at heart much like himself. He knew some of them, for he lived in the town; he raised his hand in greeting, spoke cheerfully to those who spoke to him, and was not in the least surprised when a rotund gentleman, rather out of breath, hurried out of a dooryard into the road before him and held up his hand. Slightly reined Old Dan to a halt.

"You will pardon me," said the breathless gentleman, "but aren't you one of the linemen?"

"Sure," admitted Slightly, elbows on knees.

"I am Professor Edgar—biology," he said, and waved his hand toward the school buildings. "I was just—"

"Pleased to meet you," said Slightly, and shook hands vigorously. "This here's Firmin Fearnot. He's a ground man."

* * *

"How DO YOU do." The professor's shirt was soiled, and his hands showed signs of toil. "I stopped you on the off chance—I have often seen you stringing wire about the town, and I imagine you must have a block and tackle in your wagon?" He craned his neck and peered at the mass of equipment. "I have great need of something like that, if I might borrow it."

Slightly looked at Fearnot. "We got a falls on the wagon?"

"No," shrugged the ground man. "Tomorrow, maybe."

"That's a big help," remarked Slightly, witheringly. "It's now he needs it—what's your trouble, Professor?"

"That radiator." He pointed into his yard. "I bought it second hand and the driver simply pushed it off the truck and left it. I thought it would not be too difficult, but—" he looked at his hands—"it's remarkably heavy. There's always a penalty for buying things cheaply, it seems. And I really have no use for a radiator in my front yard."

"Git down," said Slightly to Fearnot. "We'll take a look."

He knotted the reins about a spoke and walked into the yard. The professor stooped and tugged at the radiator. "See? One can hardly budge it. Especially on this grass."

"Don't try," counseled Slightly. "That ain't no way to go at it." He looked at the footing, at the two steps leading to the front porch, and back at the spring wagon. "Fearnot, go get four crossarms and two wreckin' bars. Professor, run around to the back and get a plank, and see can you borrow a couple of rollin' pins from the women folks."

* * *

THEY TIPPED THE radiator over onto the plank and Slightly and Fearnot pried up one end while the professor started the crossarms under; and from there on it was easy. The crossarms were rails, the rolling pins wheels, the wrecking bars the motive power; it was just a question of picking up the track behind and adding it on before.

"I don't know why I didn't think of it myself," apologized Professor Edgar. "I knew about it, of course—"

"Oh, don't think nothing of it," admonished Slightly. "We know about handling heavy stuff—we do it all the time."

"These steps are going to be hard," warned the professor.

Slightly scoffed and lifted his wrecking bar. "Just leave me get a purchase with this. Why, you give me a place to stand and I'll move the world. Archimedes."

The professor started. "What was that?"

"That's what an old-time school teacher said. Archimedes. You know about it?"

"Yes," said Professor Edgar, humbly. "I knew about it, a long time ago. It seems I had forgotten. Thank you for reminding me—you don't have his name quite right, though; it's Archimedes. The accent is on the penult."

"Oh," said Slightly.

* * *

THEY LOADED THE crossarms back onto the wagon and drove away. Slightly withdrew into himself; he said nothing while he and Fearnot unloaded the wagon and locked up the tool room.

They were nearly to the livery stable when at last he spoke. "Let that be a lesson to you, Fearnot."

"'Allo?" said the Frenchman.

"No matter how much you know, there's always somebody that knows just a little bit more."

JOHN F. HAYES

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BEECH LEAVES IN SPRING

Soutenir la Vérité et réprouver l'Erreur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TROIS Évangiles rapportent la guérison de la belle-mère de Pierre; toutefois Luc, qui avait été médecin, ajoute à son récit quelques paroles significatives concernant Jésus: "S'étant penché sur elle, il commanda à la fièvre, et la fièvre la quitta. Aussitôt elle se leva et se mit à les servir" (Luc 4:39).

La Science Chrétienne est venue montrer au genre humain comment le Christ Jésus guérissait, et comment nous pouvons aujourd'hui, selon le degré de notre compréhension, répéter ses œuvres puissantes.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a donné au monde le résultat de la pieuse étude des Écritures qui la conduisit à la grande découverte de la loi divine. Élucidant cette Science le plus simplement possible, elle l'a expliquée afin que d'autres puissent à leur tour en faire l'application. Ses ouvrages montrent clairement que la guérison-Christ repose sur la compréhension de la loi divine, et que la guérison spirituelle exclut l'emploi de méthodes matérielles.

Lorsque Jésus guérit la belle-mère de Pierre, ce fut évidemment l'attitude mentale du Maître et sa compréhension spirituelle qui lui permirent de détruire la fièvre d'une manière instantanée et si remarquable. D'après ce que rapportent les Écritures, jamais il ne resta perplexe devant les indices matériels de crainte, de colère, de maladie ou de mort. Il réprouva toujours ces conditions, apparemment si réelles pour d'autres, mais qui disparaissaient à la lumière de sa pure compréhension. Pour Jésus, ces choses n'étaient ni envoyées ni soutenues par Dieu. Il ne fallait donc pas les craindre ou les honorer, mais les traiter comme des songes qu'on éliminerait de la pensée et de l'existence humaines. Jésus adoptait cette position spirituelle. Sur cette base, il réprouvait les illusions des sens et guérissait toutes sortes de maladies.

Concernant la parente de Pierre, remarquons que Jésus réprouva non la femme, mais la fièvre. Il discerna l'erreur ou la crainte d'avec leur prétendue victime; il vit qu'elles ne faisaient nullement partie de son moi véritable. Alors, connaissant la vérité au sujet de Dieu et de Sa création, le Maître réprouva l'erreur, qui ne put s'attacher plus longtemps à cette femme et dut disparaître.

La Science Chrétienne nous apporte notamment ce message béni: le mal n'est jamais une personne. Quoique pour les sens le mal semble appartenir à tel humain, cela n'influe pas sur le fait scientifique d'après lequel étant le rejeton de Dieu, du créateur parfait, le vrai moi de chacun est parfait. Aussi, quand nous adoptons mentalement la seule position admissible en Science Chrétienne—perfection de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers; quand nous nous attachons fermement à ce point de vue—le mal qui se dressait devant nous doit disparaître comme un songe. Telle est la position scientifique, et la censure s'inspirant du Christ. Mrs. Eddy explique cela lorsqu'elle écrit dans son livre de texte (p. 412): "Le fait fondamental que Dieu gouverne tout avec amour, ne punissant jamais que le péché, est le point de départ d'où vous devez avancer pour détruire la crainte humaine de la maladie."

La valeur pratique de cette position spirituelle assurée se prouva dans les circonstances suivantes: un Scientiste Chrétien qui s'était pour la première fois baigné longuement au bord de la mer sous les rayons d'un soleil ardent souffrit par la suite de brûlures très accentuées. A l'heure où le mal paraissait alarmant, un autre Scientiste lui cita des paroles écrites par Mrs. Eddy dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (p. 17); l'auteur y mentionne la nécessité de s'attendre à Dieu et d'aimer son prochain, puis elle ajoute: "Alors ton gain durera plus longtemps que le soleil, car le soleil ne brille que pour montrer à l'homme la beauté de la sainteté et les richesses de l'amour." Le patient médita ces paroles, il en saisit la vérité et s'y attacha mentalement; bientôt la douleur prit fin, la fièvre disparut et la guérison se produisit. Le langage humain n'exprime que très imparfaitement l'élévation spirituelle qui suit une guérison de ce genre; mais dans la vie de ceux qui en ont fait l'expérience, cette illumination spirituelle est un précieux trésor.

La Science Chrétienne est une source offrant à tous les hommes le salut, la régénération, la joie; quiconque le désire peut apprendre à prouver pour soi-même et pour autrui que le Christ—la Vérité—démontré par Jésus, est encore avec nous, susceptible d'être vécu et pratiqué. S'il étudie consciencieusement la Science Chrétienne et met en pratique ce qu'il apprend, le disciple s'aperçoit qu'il a souvent l'occasion de s'affermir sur le roc de la Vérité; il peut réprouver l'erreur de tout genre et chasser ainsi le mal—guérir les malades, consoler les affligés, relever ceux qui étaient abattus—grâce au pouvoir toujours présent du Christ.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Orange-Bordered Plate

YOU might expect to see currant jelly on a plate, but you would hardly expect to see currant bushes in it.

I know a plate that has currant jelly and currant bushes inside. And not only currant bushes. There's an apple tree, too. And a grassy path leading to a grove of pine and birch trees. And beyond that a pond. There's a honeysuckle vine—and hollyhocks—and a cooky jar.

It is a plate that little cakes and biscuits once sat upon, in the transitory manner of cakes and biscuits. It is of medium size, with an orange-colored border ringed with fine gilt lines. And years have given it the soft and special luster of old chinaware. And years have imbued it with magic.

For I have only to look deep into that plate—quietly and alone—when the orange border expands into a frame, the porcelain center melts into dissolving views, a sharp smell of tansy, clucking sounds of distant hens and the taste of a spiced currant jelly that never has been since, creep out and pull me back in an instant over the years.

I suppose everybody has some such symbol of childhood, some token that tells stories or paints pictures out of the past, common things made precious by the patina of experience.

My orange-bordered plate is the only piece left, in my possession, from my grandmother's wealth of china, glass and ornaments. Yet it contains them all. And more.

A tall bottle of red Sandwich glass—a shallow vase formed of composition daisies—the Chinese mandarin and his wife, whose heads bobbed at a timid poke from a finger that could barely reach the mantel—the fluffy blue skirt on a doll barometer that never worked. Within the magic plate these curios become as tangible as if I once again held them in my hands. Or, more accurately, shyly observed them and longed to touch, but seldom did. Because everything in my grandmother's house was wonderful and remote. Big, too. How everything was big.

In the atmosphere that clings round my plate, I feel the unaccountable mystery of certain rooms in the great house—the awe of standing on the threshold and just looking into them; the awe of certain objects—the musical chair and musical fruit dish from Germany, the Swiss châlet devised of old paper money—the severe looking lady in an oil painting; and the fascination of travel by stereoscope.

It was the custom in those days to sit on the parlor floor with the cumbersome spectacles, slide a succession of colored cards into a rack somewhere behind the eyeglasses, and go galloping through space.

People walked in the parks. The lovely, foreign street lamps glowed as if they had just been lighted. The leaves swayed in the trees. The air quivered with life. It was a lively Europe I saw through those glasses. And I can see it again in the orange-bordered plate. The images are smaller now. But fully as animated.

Is it surprising that my plate has been retired from activity, has a reserved seat on the cupboard shelf?

A nick in its edge might blight a whole terrace of roses or knock over the pots of hydrangeas on either side of the front porch.

What a lot of treasures would be shattered if it should fall. Or would they?

MARGARET LLOYD

A Pathway to Her Nest

EARLY, early this morning, long before a single ray of the sun had brightened the rock-ribbed hills or desert sands, the rock wren was abroad as restless as a chipmunk, singing her shrill, chippering, tinkling song and ceaselessly darting in and out among the rock ledges looking for insects. Now that the sun is really up and the spiders are at rest, and the gauzy-winged insects are coming out of their hiding, she is busier than ever.

When I go out to watch her she has a funny way of standing still on a rock and bobbing up and down as if she were dropping me a curtsey, or were ever deciding to leap into the air, and then concluding, when half off, not to go quite so far, but to watch me a minute longer. And in this particular she reminds me of the rollicking, sweet-voiced water ouzel of our mountain streams, or of her nearer relative, the trumpeting canyon wren. As she continues her funny, restless bobbing antics, she gives me a yet more funny song which, once heard, can never be forgotten and which has been well characterized by Florence Merriam Bailey as "the most unbird-like machine-made tinkling." . . .

This restless little rock-dweller makes herself as much at home among the sun-scorched rocks of the silent desert wildernesses as in the boulder-strewn hills of the moist coastal slopes; she finds as happy a domicile on the very pinnacles of our highest mountains, as on the fog-drenched lowlands bordering the ocean—a cosmopolite indeed, and everywhere a happy bird. . . .

The rock wren, like the mountain junco, is an agreeably social little bird, coming about one's quarters and making herself at home if given the least encouragement. My little Betsy Bounce, as I love to call this fidgety little rock wren that has made herself so familiar about my home, comes regularly each morning to the door to pick up the crumbs which I throw to her, and when all is quiet she comes inside the house. . . .

As soon as I open my door in the morning I find my Betsy seated on the rock just outside, fidgeting, bowing, bobbing and waiting for me to quiet down so that she can come in and get her crumbs and insects. If I am too long at getting my breakfast over, her bobbing motion takes on a more determined manner, and she fidgets more than ever, showing her impatience and vociferously protesting because I have kept her so long outside.

A long search among the rocks and ledges during March or April, if you are on the desert, or later, if in the mountains, may bring you to the nest situated in some deep rock nook or crevice. If the rock wrens have found it possible they will have hidden it so deeply that it will be quite out of sight. . . . It is the unique paved entrance that most engages the attention. During the building season the birds become connoisseurs of flat and pretty stones, and these they scatter, together with a few sticks, about the dooryard of the nest. These stones are not small ones either. Sometimes in the vicinity of coastal villages the rock wren gathers shells, pieces of china, and even pieces of shining black coal to use in decorating the nest's entrance. Why such elaborate pains should be taken to decorate or "fix up" the tiny bird home is difficult to explain on other grounds than the bird's aesthetic sense—a taste possessed by many birds and animals.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, in "Denizens of the Desert." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Standing for Truth and Rebuking Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the healing of Peter's wife's mother is recounted in three of the Gospels, in a few additional words, Luke, who had been a physician, makes the record more graphic by saying that Jesus "stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them" (Luke 4:39).

Christian Science has come to show mankind how Christ Jesus healed, and how we today, according to the measure of our understanding, may emulate his mighty works.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, has given to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the outcome of her consecrated searching of the Scriptures and her consequent great discovery of God's law. She has elucidated this Science simply, and explained it so that others can apply it. Her writings make it plain that the Christ-healing follows the understanding of God's law, and that in spiritual healing one does not and cannot employ material means.

In the healing of Peter's mother-in-law it was undoubtedly Jesus' mental attitude, his spiritual understanding, which enabled him so marvelously and instantaneously to destroy the fever. Throughout the records of Scripture there is no evidence of his wavering before the material evidences of fear, anger, disease, death. He always rebuked these conditions, which seemed so real to others, and they vanished before the light of his clear understanding. To Jesus they were not God-sent or God-sustained. Consequently they were not to be feared or honored, but eliminated as dreams from human thought and experience. This was the spiritual position which Jesus took. It was the standpoint from which he rebuked the illusions of the senses, and healed all manner of disease.

Let us note that, in the case of Peter's relative, it was the fever which Jesus rebuked, not the individual. He discerned the error or fear as distinct from its seeming victim, and as no part of her true selfhood. And knowing the truth about God and His creation he rebuked the error, so that it was incapable of adhering to the individual, and disappeared.

This is one of the blessed messages of Christian Science—that evil is never person. Although evil may appear to the senses to belong to a person, the scientific fact remains that the real selfhood of each one is perfect as the offspring of God, the perfect creator. Therefore, when we mentally take the one and only stand we can take in Christian Science—that of the perfection of God, man, and the universe—and when we remain steadfast in our thinking, the evil confronting us must vanish as a dream. This is scientific standing and Christlike rebuking. Mrs. Eddy explains this when she writes in her textbook (p. 412), "The great fact that God lovingly governs all, never punishing aught but sin, is your standpoint, from which to advance and destroy the human fear of sickness."

The practical value of this steadfast, spiritually mental position was once proved in the experience of a student of Christian Science. Having enjoyed the novelty of surf bathing in very hot and brilliant sunshine for a considerable length of time, he afterwards began to suffer from sunburn in a severe form. When the condition seemed most alarming a fellow student pointed out the words written by Mrs. Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17), where, in speaking of the need to wait on God and to love one's fellow man, she says, "Then thy gain outlives the sun, for the sun shines but to show man the beauty of holiness and the wealth of love." As these words were pondered, their truth realized and mentally maintained, the pain ceased, the fever vanished, and the healing came. Human language can do but poor justice to the spiritual uplifting which follows such healings; but in the lives of those who experience them, the spiritual illumination is indeed precious.

Christian Science is an open fount offering healing, regeneration, and joy to all mankind, and all who will may learn to prove for themselves and others that the Christ, Truth, which Jesus demonstrated, is still with us, to be lived and practiced. Individuals who conscientiously study Christian Science and practice what they learn, find that they have numerous opportunities to stand firm on the rock of Truth, rebuking error of every kind, thereby casting out evil—healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, uplifting the fallen, through the ever-present power of the Christ.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

What of the Quiet Singers?

WHAT of the quiet singers
Who shook no topless towers,
Dreamers and beauty-bringers,
Whose words became as ours?

They who had learned to wonder
And still saw Shelley plain
Hurled from their hands no thunder,
Harbored no high disdain.

The blackbird's fluty whistle
Where steaming furrows ran,
Burdock and roadside thistle,
A season's golden span—

Such were the simple sources
From which their music rose:
A river's winding courses,
The twilight's muted close.

Rebels and challenge-flingers,
Prophets of steel and stone,
What of the quiet singers,
Whose words are still our own!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Fewer Class Bells—To Encourage Thoroughness

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Providing Freedom to Delve More Deeply

How Combining Some of the Class Periods Works at The Principia Upper School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
St. Louis, Mo.

Oh, the bells, bells, bells, bells, bells—
Can there be emancipation from the bells?

Edgar Allan Poe seems to have omitted school bells from his carillon. Had he ever taught school he would not have overlooked them, for they are the martinets which call millions of youngsters throughout the land to the goose-step of regimentation.

A definite trend toward a loosening of this domination of bells is seen in the greater freedom and mobility of the integrated courses now being introduced in many progressive high schools. The possibilities revealed by this elimination of the strait jacket have been keenly appreciated by two enthusiastic teachers of a tenth grade integration of Social Science, English and to some extent the arts, at The Principia in St. Louis, Missouri. Their particular integration involved the arrangement of subject matter into a single course extending through two consecutive periods, these two work periods being followed by a study period for the same group, thus making available three successive 50-minute periods, all of which may be used, if need be, for concentration of effort upon a single project. The flexibility attained through this innovation is remarkable, and consitutes one of the most interesting advantages of the integration.

Efficiency, Economy, Effectiveness

It has been definitely salutary in bringing greater efficiency, economy, and effectiveness into the following types of work:

1. Play rehearsals. It is practicable now to dramatize material or to produce plays in a very short time. When one period a day was available, the work tended to drag out, never seemed to take form, and much time was consumed in getting "warmed up."

2. Intensive investigations for individual projects. Students working on term papers, or on rather specialized topics either singly or in groups, have hitherto tried to avoid doing this work in class time, because of the difficulty in getting down to work and accomplishing anything in one single period.

3. Creative work in the art studio or shop. It is baffling to a student who is working out a design, or engaged in handcraft of any sort, or, indeed in any kind of creative work, to be called off the job by a bell, when he is just getting well into it.

4. Types of work where both teachers are needed.

5. Ordinary class room teaching, where more effective presentation may be had by shortening the time to half an hour, or lengthening it to as much as an hour and a half.

6. Field trips.

In this last category, freedom from time limitations permitted the full utilization of the opportunities for objective education offered by the St. Louis Art Museum—magnificent opportunities to enlarge the scope of educational activities, and to reduce textbooks to the status of guidebooks or manuals, mere points of departure from which to wander down inspiring vistas of adventure and unfoldment. The St. Louis Museum offers a valuable service. There are museum collections covering effectively every unit of study in the course, which extends from the Barbarian Invasions of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. There is also a corps of trained lecturers who are quick to fit their material to the student age level, and enthusiastically co-operative.

During the fourteen weeks of school preceding the Christmas holiday last year, the class made seven trips to the museum. The first two visits were to study collections covering review material from the previous year's study of Ancient History. What a delightful departure from formal textbook review! Half-forgotten ideas about Egyptian art and burial customs leaped from limbo to life so much more deftly at the call of a few interpretative remarks as the group gathered about a five thousand year old mummy case to observe its symbolic designs, than they would have from 20 pages of a textbook. Nor could a dozen lectures, contrasting the Greek characteristics of idealism, and love of beauty with the Roman traits of practicality and realism, have brought home the point so effectively as the mute evidence presented by the finely sculptured head of an idealized Greek maiden viewed side by side with the portrait sculpture of a Roman matron.

How important that the movies, architecture, museums and every other civic advantage peculiar to large cities should be readily available to children of all school grades; and yet what a great number of schools there are which are so organized that they cannot arrange such trips, or can do so only by disrupting the entire school program for a day!

Perhaps a description of a typical unit of work in the tenth grade course at The Principia, called "Civilization," will enable the reader to vizualize something of the flexibility of integrated work and its freedom from time restrictions, as well as the effective way in which a field trip to the Art Museum may stimulate the work in the classroom. The unit of work was called "The Age of Chivalry." The plan of presentation was as follows:

A brief study of minimum essentials in history based on the text, was followed by a period of individual research on various phases of feudal life so that each student became something of an expert on such topics as "Costume of the Period," "Castle Architecture" and so forth. Each student was helped by the history teacher in gathering material and organizing his presentation, and by the English teacher in acquiring greater effectiveness in the art of oral presentation.

Dramatizing "Idylls of the King"

When the group had become thoroughly steeped in chivalric lore, they were introduced to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." The English teacher's constructive criticism of the various oral presentations of special topics had encouraged many students to desire to do more with oral English. This opportunity was provided in the reading aloud of parts of the "Idylls." The class was thus able, soon afterward, to select a cast for the dramatization of the story of "Gareth and Lynette" from the "Idylls." In addition to the cast there were needed directors, a prompter, program maker, costumers, property men and others. A part of the group not in this cast wrote and produced on a less elaborate scale a modern version of the story which was presented before a classroom audience. Those not in the plays worked on creative projects at the shop or art studio, or did special work in history or prepared book reports.

The cast went into rehearsals enthusiastically. Some difficulty arose, however, in connection with the costuming. It was very difficult to find good illustrations of the shields, swords, lances, helmets and armor needed to make the various male characters authentic.

At this critical moment the day for the trip to view the collection of arms and armor at the Art Museum arrived. One of the curators of the museum, an expert on arms and armor, had been prevailed upon to talk to the class about the arms collection. A specialist, full of enthusiasm for his subject, he held the class enthralled, as he talked on for nearly two hours. No need to hasten back to school for a period bell! Would he answer some questions? He would! Nearly every member of the class popped eager questions for twenty minutes more. "Is that dent in the plate armor made by a battle-axe or a bullet? Indeed? Do you mean to tell us that plate armor originated much later than the time of King Arthur's Round Table? Then ought we to use chain armor for our play, rather than plate?"

They Had Had Time To Live the Story

A few days later, one of the boys who had been an avid asker of questions at the Museum, requested that he be made official armorer for the play, and took charge of the fabrication of historically correct shields, gauntlets, helmet, swords and what not. Several others volunteered to assist, and they did a noble piece of work. Chain armor was used, for effect, even though the Museum trip had uncovered the fact that it was developed many years after King Arthur's time, and that the worthy knights of the Round Table did their jousting clad in unromantic looking garments, highly upholstered and padded against the inevitable fall.

The play, motivated by the fact that the class had been living for some weeks, both in history and in literature, in the atmosphere of feudal days, was produced with understanding and the fire of youthful enthusiasm, and its success is indicated by the fact that it held the attentive interest of the entire student body at a time when all were more or less excitedly engaged in packing for the Christmas holiday. Perhaps then, as integrated courses are adopted more widely, we may find that there is some degree of liberation from the bells, bells, bells, bells—at least a mitigation of the bells! R. L. F.

Courtesy of Butler S. Sturtevant, Landscape Architect, San Francisco, California

An Air View of The Principia College of Liberal Arts at Elsah, Illinois. The Campus, Comprising a Beautiful Tract of Land About 40 Miles From St. Louis, Borders the Mississippi, and From High Bluffs Affords Superb Views of the Region Roundabout. The White Spire at the Left Is That of the Chapel, Built in Christopher Wren Style. The Clusters of Long, Low Buildings—Administration, Classroom and Dormitory Units—Are in English Cottage and Manor House Tradition, Homelike and Spacious, With Beautiful and Suitable Landscape Planning and Planting. A Bus Service Connects This Campus With That of the Upper and Lower Schools in St. Louis.

Teachers Who Deeply Know

Master's Degree 'in Teaching' Emphasizes Subject-Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates of liberal arts colleges are said to find it increasingly difficult to obtain teaching positions in public high schools. This is largely due to the fact that most of the state departments of education, with their prerogative of issuing the teachers' certificates, have from time to time increased the number of credit hours in "education" required for teaching in public high schools. Subjects grouped under Education include courses such as: educational psychology, history of education, school administration, and practice teaching.

While such courses are available in any teachers' college or college of education, many liberal-arts colleges, classifying them as technical or professional, do not even offer for the A. B. any course in education. Thus, while it is easy for the graduates of state teachers' colleges to meet the certification requirements, the liberal-arts graduate, lacking a certificate, can teach only in certain private schools, unless he or she takes special post-graduate courses in education. This has had the effect of attracting into the public school field, in some cases, those who have spent more effort upon educational method than upon the subject to be taught.

The establishment a year ago of a graduate degree, "Master of Arts in Teaching," at Harvard University and Radcliffe College has been hailed by many educators as an effective step toward stemming the tide that has been carrying the liberal-arts trained teachers away from the public school field.

"There are many fine students in the liberal-arts colleges who should look forward to teaching in public schools, but they abandon the idea because of the barrier of required education courses," said Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of the Graduate School of Radcliffe College. "They prefer to continue their studies of the subject they wish to teach, for they realize how much more they need to know. They can get apprentice teaching in a private school," she said. "Time and again I have urged upon girls that come to me the variety of opportunity in the public school field. But," she concluded, "I cannot blame them for their choice."

It is, therefore, in an effort to remedy this situation and thereby to assure the better preparation of teachers for secondary schools that Harvard and Radcliffe have joined in establishing the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching. In the work leading to this new degree, scholarship is united with professional understanding and with personal fitness for teaching. The degree is based on the principle that all three of these elements of preparation shall be suitably demonstrated by performance.

A candidate for this degree who wishes, for instance, to teach Latin may take graduate courses in the classics, in the theory and principles of education, and may also do practice teaching. The faculty of arts and sciences sets the requirements and examinations in the classics, while the faculty of education directs the work in education. The degree will attest the candidate's fitness not by marks in courses, but by performance.

The minimum requirement of graduate study for the degree is one year. It is expected that most candidates, however, will need more than a year to prepare for the tests on which the degree is based. Certain candidates, it is thought, may be able to pass the examinations after a year and one summer, or a year and two summers, of study beyond the bachelor's degree.

Co-operation Within the University

The degree will be administered by a board representing both the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Education. This in itself is an important step, as will be realized, especially by those teachers who have had the experience in various universities of being "fought over" by the faculties of the two schools, each of which felt that the student should be spending more time in its department. Under the new plan at Harvard and under a similar system which was previously inaugurated at Chicago University, the conflicts between the competing schools will be resolved in the board and the individual student will be spared.

Educators have welcomed this new departure at Harvard as a step toward raising teaching standards. The Association of American Universities recently approved in principle the report of a committee which recommended that other institutions adopt the spirit, if not the form, of the organizations now in operation at Chicago and Harvard. Prof. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago expresses the hope that similar action may be taken by the Association of American Colleges. "If such action is taken, it will do much to settle the dispute between representatives of subject-matter departments and representatives of departments of education—a dispute which has long disturbed the peace of colleges and universities and is decidedly unfavorable to the success of secondary schools," he believes.

Asks for United Effort

In an address given at the University of Michigan last May, Dr. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, said, "There are many signs of the times which show how necessary it is to reaffirm conviction that the schools of America must be staffed and conducted by men and women of superior quality and superior training.

"This conviction, if indeed it is as sound and as important as I believe it to be, points unmistakably to the increasing participation of universities in the professional preparation of school workers," Dr. Holmes said. "It therefore calls upon us to forget old conflicts of interests and opinion within the universities; it suggests that the ancient antagonism between departments of education and faculties of arts shall be set aside in favor of a united effort to achieve a common object; and it demands that the university as a whole shall accept as one of its major responsibilities the leadership of education through the selection and training of teachers and school officers."

ALICE MYERS

'Changing Man': or Education in the U. S. S. R.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The title of Miss Beatrice King's book, "Changing Man: The Education System of the U. S. S. R.," is an appropriate one. Nowhere does man change more rapidly than in Russia. The author states in the preface, "Tell me about the education system, then I will be able to judge of the Revolution." This equation determines the spirit of the book as enthusiastically pro-Soviet. It could not be otherwise.

Soviet education is the brightest star on the Revolution's horizon. A working educational system in a country whose ideology has performed a swing of 180 degrees is an all-important factor, and the concerted efforts of the Government, and the old intelligentsia itself, have been directed towards the formation of New Man, for whose sake the people were willing to endure the privations and the sufferings of the first years of the Revolution. That New Man is now in his early twenties. Thus, the problem of education in Russia can be viewed in its historical aspect.

Miss Beatrice King went to Russia not as an enthusiastic tourist ready to receive and accept all the wonderful things that are shown to such tourists. She proudly states in her preface that her knowledge of the language is so complete that she was frequently taken for a Russian (and, of course, liked it). This, she feels, enabled her to see actual conditions, not from a tourist's bus, but from the inside of the Russian scene. Miss Beatrice King is an honest author and she admits that her descriptions of Soviet education may appear over-enthusiastic, but, then, she says the Soviet idea of the rights of all children is quite overwhelming.

Perhaps her enthusiasm for the new has caused her to repeat some of the old anecdotes concerning the badness of the old, including the well-known quotation from a Tsarist minister that to teach the people how to read might do more harm than good. In the scant five pages devoted to the education before the Revolution, she paints a very black picture. By a curious change of times, quite in conformity with the rapid change in Soviet education, such views on the pre-Revolutionary education are now regarded in the Soviet Union as "over-simplicative" and vulgar. The Soviet educationists are loud in their protests in favor of old intelligentsia, and are ever willing to extol its importance in Russia's great cultural legacy.

The material difficulties of school work after the Revolution are not discussed in Beatrice King's book, yet they would give a living background of the Soviet educational system. The Soviet Government is the last to conceal the lack of necessary school supplies, which even caused an unprecedented act on the part of the Council of the People's Commissars, in the form of a public remonstrance of the Minister of Education, Bubnov, for not securing sufficient quantity and quality of copybooks and pencils. That happened in September, 1935, and Pravda published at that time a full length article, entitled "The Pencil," paying rhapsodic tribute to the inspirational powers of this homely tool.

But, then, Miss Beatrice King is mainly concerned with the ideology of the Soviet educational system. This task she fulfills, not only with enthusiasm, but also with a selectivity that enables her to review all classes of education from the viewpoint of their several purposes. Education from kindergarten to the university is here covered, and the reader gains a comprehensive view of Soviet ideals and practice in general and special education. There is also a chapter on creative self-expression, which is, however, a word inspired by Anglo-Saxon school methods, and is never used in Soviet Russia. The appendices give some interesting figures reflecting the progress of education in post-Revolutionary Russia, particularly in so far as the Asiatic minorities are concerned.

NICHOLAS SLONIMSKY

World Goodwill Day

Many schools, public and private, in all nations will observe World Goodwill Day, May 18, with pageants, plays and programs. It has been estimated that twice as many programs were carried out last year as in 1935. It is believed that the increased interest in world peace at the present time will mean more than twice as many programs as last year. Let every school system and every school that held exercises last year arrange for a program this year. Let each one contact one or two other schools, urging them to arrange programs.

Do not consider it necessary to go to the expense of buying pageants and plays for the occasion, for you can depend on the ingenuity of teachers in arranging programs and pageants that fit into local conditions. Some of the best pageants have been prepared by teachers without any outside help.

The best program will attach importance to love in the family and to friendship in the community, as well as to goodwill between nations. Without loyalty to home, to community and to state, one is not prepared for the broader appreciation of good feeling. Any program bringing out the importance of goodwill locally or in the state helps to develop world friendship. Will not every teacher and every principal or superintendent who reads this statement undertake to see that their own schools prepare programs for May 18? Where schools close earlier, the program should be moved forward.

Teachers are free in every country to arrange satisfactory World Goodwill programs. At least, the World Federation of Education Associations have yet to hear the first objection from any state or nation.—From World Education.

Overcoming Geographical Distance

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If all of you could read the mail from Australia that comes into the Round-Table mailbox, we think you would join us in finding interest in the especially active way Australians have of bridging—even eliminating—the idea of geographical distance. One after another brings out this fact of no real distance between peoples. "The actual place on the map where each belongs is beginning to matter less and less . . . and one does become truly a 'citizen of the world,'" is said, in substance, by many from the continent that seems to so many of the rest of us, far away. Sometimes those who have a problem to meet in its most accentuated form, meet it best. So, perhaps you Round Tablers from Australia and New Zealand, riding out there in the South Pacific, have, more than all others, an opportunity to contribute to international relations the essential idea that all nations are neighbors, all peoples close friends.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Victoria, Australia

Dear Friend:

I have just read a letter in this column, from a head-stockman in my own country, and in your footnote you intimated that few Australians sit at the Speakers' Table.

His letter brought home to me very forcibly that few Australians really know their own continent. I was delighted to see in such a tangible form that the Monitor had penetrated so far into our "Outback."

Although I have one home in Melbourne, I have another in the country, and I love the outdoors too, with its horses, dogs, and cattle. But of all this large continent, I know only the two southern states, Victoria, and Tasmania.

Apart from books, and the yarns of those who have been there, I, like many another fellow-countryman, can realize little about the "North" and the "Outback."

It seems unfortunately true that the average Australian does not concern himself sufficiently with world affairs. There is the feeling that we are here, and the others are such a long way away, and so that's all right.

We are geographically isolated from the civilization and culture of an older world. We are a young country and a huge one, with few people—people of very different interests and problems. It has been said of us that our great distances have caused us to have large hearts and narrow viewpoints. But, like a self-centered child, our need is sympathy, guidance and understanding from older and more experienced peoples.

The actual place on the map where each belongs is beginning to matter less as we realize that each individual has only his own life to live in accordance with the highest right he knows. It is proved as a fact that as we practice this, our concept of citizenship is strengthened and broadened, until it does embrace all peoples, and one does become truly a "citizen of the world."

The power of good at work everywhere in the whole world is truly marvelous. The work of The Christian Science Monitor is above praise. Although the news is a month old in the Australian cities, and months old to those "'way back o' Bourke," yet the calm, comprehensive, truthful statements of fact are permeated with this power of good, which leavens the receptive thought.

(Miss) F. M. G.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Piping Down the Valleys Wild"

West Virginia

Dear Chairman:

I want to tell you about the "Pipers' Guild" which I have found so interesting. It takes bamboo to make the pipes, which is about eight feet long wrapped in rugs in furniture stores, but despite its ungainliness, I carried home two sticks; successfully missed the "Dew Drop Inn" sign hanging on the way; explained to several people that I was not going fishing; so finally arrived, feeling sure I had completed the hardest part of pipe making. Truly the little bamboo pipes I have made are proving fascinating, as you can play any tune. I wonder whether this would be the first "Pipers' Guild of America"? We have not practiced together yet. I think all the bamboo in town has been used up for these long brooms which workers use to mop flood mud off windows. Or else it floated away.

If this letter is published I want to thank Miss Margaret James of England for her book about how to make the pipes. I may never find her address, much as I would like to write her.

(Miss) E. W.

♪ ♪ ♪

When this letter came in we wrote Miss E. W. giving her the address of Miss James. Perhaps some of you saw the articles on the Pipers' Guild in England and in France which we published on this page in 1934 and 1936. There is a barrel of fun awaiting those of you who enjoy making flutes and doing things with folk dancing. Do you know the English Folk Dance Society? Making flutes to use in the dancing is done by some of its members. A book called "Fun With Flutes," by David Dushkin (University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $1.50), gives directions for making simple flutes and delightful little tunes for playing on them. Just in case you are interested, and hoping some of you are.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

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Business and Industry • # Cotton Goods Makers Unable to Supply Demand for Spot Goods • Commerce and Finance

Japan Will Ship Gold Overseas To Keep Yen Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Apprehension that the Japanese yen might slip below its present value of between 28 and 29 cents has been largely dispelled, for the time being at least, as a result of the positive pronouncement of the new Finance Minister, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, that gold would be shipped abroad, if necessary, to maintain the stability of the currency. Replying to a questioner in the Diet, Mr. Yuki said:

"In view of present day Japanese economic conditions I do not believe exports of certain amounts of gold to meet occasional requirements would have any undesirable effect on the general monetary and economic situation. As to the time of such shipments, it must be fixed most carefully after taking a clear view of the nation's foreign trade conditions. All these technical arrangements I should leave to officials of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank."

Supporting Mr. Yuki's viewpoint the newly appointed governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Seihin Ikeda, suggested that some portion of the specie held by the Bank of Japan might have to be shipped abroad in order to keep the yen stable, and that newly mined gold would be first exported. The effect of these statements was to stimulate a moderate rise in the price of gold, as it was believed the Government might raise its buying price in order to stimulate more production.

Yuki's Policy Approved

Mr. Yuki carries on the policy of his predecessor, Dr. Eiichi Baba, who was also anxious to maintain the stability of the Yen. Dr. Baba, however, relied on administrative measures, such as strengthening the existing foreign exchange control law and adopting new measures for controlling import purchases. Mr. Yuki, to the satisfaction of business circles, has preferred an economic rather than a political approach to the problem. His first measure was to reduce the budget estimates by about nine per cent, his next was to express willingness to ship gold.

No gold has been legally exported from Japan since 1933, when small shipments totalling 20,925,000 gold yen (about 17,500,000 present day dollars) were permitted. The specie reserve at the disposal of the Bank of Japan, which Mr. Yuki is willing to tap, in the event of necessity, is officially stated at the figure of 555,448,000 gold yen. (The distinction is important, because a "gold" yen, at the pre-devaluation rate of parity, is worth about three paper yen at present rates of exchange.) This amounts to more than 100 per cent coverage of the present Japanese note issue of 1,391,815,000 paper yen. It is equivalent to about 462,500,000 American dollars, at present day rates of exchange.

Gold Output Rising

Gold production in the Japanese Empire has been increasing under the stimulation of a higher price for the yellow metal, which makes profitable the working of the relatively scanty deposits which are scattered about in the various parts of Japan proper, Formosa and Korea. It reached a value of approximately 75,000,000 yen (about $18,200,000) during 1936; and a Japanese economist with whom I talked expressed the belief that gold would pay for the extra imports which will be necessary for the realization of Japan's armament program.

However this may be, Mr. Yuki is willing to throw a part of the country's gold into the scale in order to preserve the stability of the currency. The specie held by the Bank of Japan is, incidentally, one of Japan's two main reserves for use in a great emergency, such as war. The other reserve consists of bank balances and foreign securities held by Japanese subjects abroad, the value of which is estimated at about a billion and a half yen. Against this, however, must be set a sum of 709,800,000 yen which Japan owes to foreign creditors.

High Business Rate Is Seen Continuing

Business seems certain to continue at the present high levels during the near term in spite of legislative uncertainties and the probable spread of labor difficulties, says the United Business Service, Boston.

Backlogs of orders remain large, and production and sales records for the recovery are being set in many lines.

Consumer buying power is still gaining, both in urban and rural areas, the Service points out. More seasonable weather should stimulate clothing and apparel sales. Demand for house furnishings is expected to increase further during the coming months. Aggregate retail sales should continue above levels of a year ago.

The labor situation still clouds the outlook somewhat. While the Chrysler controversy may be settled with a compromise shortly, indications point to a further spread of labor tieups to the textile and other key industries.

Rising material and labor costs are forcing up prices of manufactured goods. Whereas little resistance to price advances has been encountered thus far, this may appear by summer.

James Talcott, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—James Talcott, Inc., textile and general factors, reported business volume of $26,969,000 for the first three months of 1937, compared with $19,594,000 for the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 37 per cent.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing next week will total $9,464,034, compared with the revised total of $18,118,262 for this week, The Daily Bond Buyer reported. Issues of one state and 52 municipalities are involved.

Political Implications Are Seen In U.S. Support of Own Bonds

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Washington announcement that the Open-Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System, after deliberation so long that it broke the Sabbath, had decided to support the market for government bonds by additional reserve system purchases, was, of course, followed by sharply rising prices for government bonds in Wall Street yesterday. Commodity prices also firmed, after their brief weakness in the latter part of last week, but the stock market continued a sidewise movement.

So-called "open-market operations" originated with the Bank of England in the latter part of the nineteenth century. When the bank had surplus funds, and the money market was in a not too optimistic frame of mind, it bought British government bonds ("consols") for the yield. It paid for them with demand deposit-credits at the bank, and as these were acquired by brokers and the banks, the result was to make money easier to get hold of. When the bank, however, felt that the money market was optimistic, it sold some of its bonds ("borrowed on consols") and when the London financial district paid for them, it made money tighter. This policy was followed by the Federal Reserve System, which bought government bonds in the open market when it looked as though the market was in need of funds, and sold them when it looked as though the money market was in need of tightening. On the whole, open-market operations looked like a very neat instrument indeed for keeping control of the money market.

Ulterior Purpose Seen

The unkind charge used to be made that the central banks were not wholly altruistic in these operations. It was said that they bought securities in the open market at times when no one was borrowing from them, for the principal purpose of making a little money from the interest on such securities. The Federal Reserve system has always been loaded with very heavy expense for its chore of par clearance of checks.

In times when the money market was not borrowing from it, Reserve bank earnings have sometimes looked very thin. However, in recent years central bankers have been rather vehement in denying this charge, and although the controversy has really never advanced beyond the stage of the controversy over which comes first, the hen or the egg, or the controversy over whether businessmen stay in business to make profits or make profits to stay in business, nevertheless open market operations are now generally regarded by everybody as carrying an ulterior purpose beyond that of mere money-making for the central bank.

In the recent depression, an innovation appeared with the theory that open-market operations might influence not only the inner money market, but business in general. In 1932 the Federal Reserve system began buying government securities at the rate of $25,000,000 per week, in order to encourage banks to borrow money and expand operations. Nine months later, to put it indelicately, the Reserve system went broke in March, 1933; but after being relieved of its duty to pay gold on demand it resumed its open-market buying of governments at the quadrupled rate of $100,000,000 per week until in November, 1933, it had accumulated a portfolio of $2,430,000,000, and since then this figure has become a fixture in the Reserve statement.

Effort to Stabilize Credit

When discussion began in 1935 over how the Reserve system should "apply the brakes," the controversy over method largely involved the respective merits of selling out some of this portfolio or raising reserve requirements. Reserve officials opposed the former, with a variation on the usual argument against all measures to restrict credit. It was pointed out that even a small volume of sales, appearing in the Friday reserve statement, might upset confidence in government bonds on the part of the banks and result in heavy selling. So instead the reserve requirements were raised, 50 per cent last August, 25 per cent last month, and the remaining 25 per cent the first of next month.

Superficially the new decision forms an interesting sequence to a series of efforts on the part of the government to stabilize credit conditions, each one of which has first had no effect, then been followed by a tilting of the scales farther than intended. First the price of gold was raised by about 70 per cent to $35 per ounce. This not only increased reserves but prompted a heavy flow of the world's gold to this country. To offset this effect, reserve requirements were increased to take up the excess reserves, and the Inactive Gold Fund was set up to channel off incoming gold from bank reserves. Now these moves have been followed by a shrinkage in excess reserves to the point where banks are unloading governments to meet reserve requirements, and the money market is tightening. To offset this shrinkage in reserves, the Open Market Committee proposes to buy government bonds "in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable."

A certain line of reasoning, in vogue today with central bankers, sees in the present situation a more nicely controlled money market than in several years. Most modern radios have a double arrangement for finding stations. A large wheel permits an approximate adjustment; a small wheel can then be turned for fine adjustment. The narrowing of the reserves by this interpretation, is the large adjustment; now a finer control can be exercised by the open-market sale or purchase of government bonds.

Effect of Support Uncertain

But the analogy, like all mechanical analogies for credit operations, is more easily abused than used. Just as credit theorists are inclined to invent figures of speech and then take them literally, so central bankers are, particularly today, inclined to over-value their own powers. There is no reason to continue the analogy by assuming that by use of both the broad and the fine adjustment central bankers can turn the dial to, say 3½ per cent for money, or 4 per cent, and hold it there.

The future of interest rates, in short, is still as uncertain as ever. Even if central bankers were as clear in their own minds as some people seem to think, as to what rate of interest is right, and as to what total of member bank reserves may be "deemed in the public interest," there is no certainty that they could make it stick.

Specifically, it is quite uncertain what effect the new policy will, or can have in affecting the present down-trend of government bond prices or uptrend of interest rates. Not only have yields on government bonds been rising, but also on corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and commercial paper. A carefree reading of the new announcement gives the impression that government bond prices are to be held up even if other bond prices continue to fall. But already in the past three months the spread between government bonds and other high-grade issues has widened considerably over the 1936 spread, due to the greater fall in the prices of other bonds. How much further it can widen, no one knows. An arbitrage comes in after a time, involving a complicated adjustment for the advantage to corporations and banks of the tax-exempt government issues over the non-exempt issues. When the latter fall far enough, it becomes profitable to sell government issues to buy corporate bonds.

A Political Move

Of course the Open Market Committee has not said that they will buy. They have merely served notice that they may. The bond market has declined so far and so sharply that it was in line for a rally anyway, and this OMC threat provided the steam. But the effect of a threat is temporary. And the buying which it temporarily promotes may be semi-speculative and may dry up. Then the Reserve system may have to buy heavily. But if it buys too heavily, it may produce the opposite effect of disturbing confidence and bringing out more selling. Like other credit control instruments, if used too strenuously, this instrument may bend like a dime-store fork.

Politically, of course, the meaning of the latest move is transparent. The Open Market Committee was packed by the Banking Act of 1935 with presidential appointees—the members of the "Governing Board of the Federal Reserve System" who number seven of the committee's twelve members. The twelve banks have only five members. They used to have them all. It seems like an ad hoc device to try to hold up government bonds in the face of everything, and then see what happens.

Indirectly—very indirectly—the move is bullish on commodities. It staves off the day of government budget-balancing. It does not force commodities up, but just lets them go up. Presumably, to judge by the President's press conference remarks on Friday, the Administration will try other equally ad hoc methods of keeping commodity prices down, or at least of keeping profits down, if it can see a political profit for itself therein.

Steel Corp. Head Hints at Payment On Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A hint that common dividends may be resumed by the United States Steel Corporation was given by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company at the annual meeting held at Hoboken, N. J.

The corporation's last payment on the common was 50 cents in March, 1932. Arrears on the preferred were reduced from a peak of 18¼ per cent at the middle of 1936 to 9¼ per cent at the end of the year.

"You have been very patient," Mr. Taylor told the stockholders. "I have personally a great ambition to see you all well rewarded for your patience, and my greatest desire and deepest concern at this moment is that in some way—and not too far away—this patience shall have been justified."

A Farewell Talk?

Many of Mr. Taylor's friends regarded his message to stockholders as a farewell talk. This belief, that he would give up the helm of United States Steel Corp., arose from his various remarks.

"I have one feeling that always comes to mind whenever I attend an annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation," he said, "a feeling which in one form or another I am always inclined to express.

"It is that if, through any chance, the vicissitudes of time or circumstances should make it impossible for any of us to gather here together in this way next year, I want to express openly my appreciation—my own very great pleasure in this association with our stockholders and executives, although the work and experience have been difficult in the extreme."

It is expected that if Mr. Taylor does relinquish his position Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the finance committee, will become head of the company. Mr. Stettinius became vice-president of the finance committee of the company April 1, 1934, and chairman of the committee Jan. 1, 1936. He was formerly vice-president of General Motors Corp.

Mr. Taylor referred to the nine years he has presided at stockholders' meeting and pointed to a recovery in rate of operations from a low of 18.3 per cent of capacity in 1932 to 87 per cent at present.

Average Return 2.8 P.C.

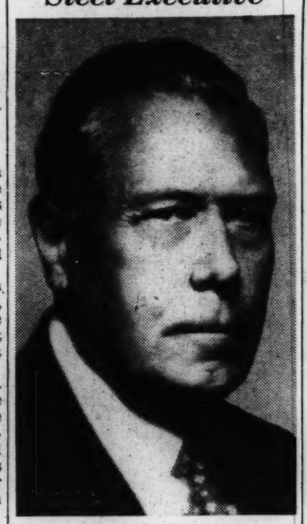
"When I first addressed you we were nearing the end of an epoch," he said.

"In the nine-year period, 1928 to 1937, the net average annual return on the average amount of assets used in the business have been about 2.8 per cent. This covers two good years, 1928 and 1929; five bad years, 1931 to 1935, and two fair years of 1930 and 1936, but the two good years were not enough to overcome the seven years that ranged from lean to very lean."

In that period, he said, the net loss to owners was about $53,000,000. Referring to the retirement of $360,000,000 of funded debt in 1929, he said, the estimated saving to the corporation amounted to about $30,000,000 a year, including redemption obligations, and that the effect of this was destined to be of great importance to the corporation during the depression.

After a discussion of wage, tax and profit problems, he said, "In conclusion the best single formula I could evolve in the several relationships between workers, owner and the public is that which will induce the largest production at prices within the range of the purchasing power of the community and at the same time provide adequate real wages to workers, management and owners of the property."

Steel Executive



Myron C. Taylor

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Steel Corporation

Two of Country's Largest Banks Cut U. S. Bond Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, the two largest national banks in the country, report an increase in loans and discounts but a sharp reduction in holdings of United States Government securities, also a moderate decline in deposits and total assets. These facts were revealed in their statements of condition as of March 31.

Total deposits of $2,271,211,000 was reported by the Chase National Bank, compared to $2,286,209,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, the date of the national bank call a year ago. Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve and other banks amounted to $736,910,000, compared to $669,418,000 and $793,126,000 three months and a year ago, respectively.

Holdings of United States Government securities amounted to $662,720,000, in contrast to $780,030,000 on Dec. 31 and $632,802,000 on March 4, 1936. The Chase reported loans and discounts on March 31 of $811,209,000, a gain of $39,000,000 since Dec. 31 and of $202,000,000 since March 4, 1936.

The capital and surplus of the bank were unchanged from Dec. 31, at $100,270,000 each, while undivided profits amounted to $25,032,000 after payment of the semi-annual dividend of $5,180,000 on Feb. 1, compared to $26,464,000 on Dec. 31 last.

The National City Bank reported as of March 31 total deposits of $1,688,450,920, against $1,713,840,229 on Dec. 31, 1936, and $1,650,147,302 on March 4, 1936.

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers came to $471,801,667, compared to $463,258,611 at the end of last year and $484,647,497 on March 4, 1936.

Holdings of United States Government securities were $427,893,577, against $526,917,831 and $498,767,781 on the respective reporting dates, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances were $619,537,301, compared to $588,348,846 and $575,902,795.

The capital of the National City was unchanged from the end of last year at $77,500,000, while surplus was increased from $42,500,000 to $43,750,000. Undivided profits of $12,949,375 were compared to $13,462,953 at the end of last year.

Java's Sugar Stocks Drop 60 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Java's sugar stocks on hand March 1, 1937, amounted to 404,864 long tons, against 1,028,249 tons on March 1, 1936, a decrease of 623,385 tons, or a little over 60 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. Four years ago, on the same date, the stock was 2,650,789 tons.

The reduction in stocks is the result of the crop curtailment program instituted in 1931, prior to which time annual production for a number of years was in the neighborhood of 2,900,000 tons.

Java's 1936 sugar crop, harvesting of which was completed in November, amounted to 583,029 tons as against 505,528 tons in the previous year, an increase of 77,501 tons, or 15.3 per cent. For the 1937 season, a crop of 1,400,000 tons has been decreed by the local government. Harvesting of this year's crop is expected to get under way immediately.

Big Insurance Firm Buys U. S. Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Partial confirmation of recent reports in financial circles that large insurance companies had increased purchases of bonds to take advantage of the decline in the market came from Wilfred Kurth, head of the Home Insurance Company, a leading fire insurance underwriter.

He disclosed, at the annual meeting of stockholders, the company was investing chiefly in bonds, having bought $1,000,000 in United States Government obligations last week. A sharp decline in Treasury issues last week raised yields on some bonds close to 3 per cent compared with less than 2½ at the top of the advance in the market a few months ago.

Mr. Kurth added, however, there was no "pronounced" tendency as yet to shift into bonds but that the company's finance committee was studying the situation.

Until recently Home Fire Insurance had been rated a large buyer of stocks. On March 31 it held about $32,700,000 in common stocks. Bond holdings amounted to about 20 per cent of invested assets.

Guaranty Trust Quarter Net Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Guaranty Trust Company earnings for the first quarter of 1937 are indicated at $3.37 a share by the bank's statement of condition as of March 31, 1937. This compares with indicated earnings of $4.42 a share in the final three months of 1936 and $2.91 in the March quarter last year.

Guaranty's deposits dropped to $1,602,377,000, from $1,744,810,000 at the end of 1936. On March 31, 1936, the deposits total was $1,488,285,000. Loans and discounts were $670,718,000 on March 31, against $669,293,000 three months earlier and $595,897,000 at end of March last year.

Ore and Scrap Lead Receipts

NEW YORK (AP)—February receipts of ore and scrap lead by United States smelters totaled 32,286 tons against 35,760 in January and 28,195 in February a year ago, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. January and February receipts amounted to 68,046 tons compared with 57,659 in the like period of 1936.

Cotton Mills Sold Far Ahead As Buyers Clean Up Spot Goods

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The wave of second-hand trading which has held the cotton gray goods market in its grip for the past two weeks petered out during the past few days without having materially unsettled price quotations from primary sources. Sales for the week were still far below the current week's output from the looms, but buyers found it no longer possible to cover their requirements out of resale offerings, and had to pay the full mill prices to get wanted deliveries.

As resale goods had previously been available an eighth to a quarter of a cent under mill quotations, this amounted to a stiffening of that amount in the general level of market prices. The readiness with which buyers paid what the market demanded was taken as evidence of needs sufficiently pressing to indicate renewed buying in many quarters.

Mills Sold Far Ahead

Bag manufacturers and the makers of coated fabrics of various kinds were in the market this week for substantial quantities of goods. They bought narrow print cloths and wide goods in quantities sufficient to clean up all available near-by offerings. Narrow print cloth prices advanced to the highest point they have reached since the depression began. Sheetings were also taken in fairly good quantities.

With the exhaustion of the resale offerings of print cloths, many large consumers appeared to regain confidence in the future holding power of gray goods prices and sought to place additional contracts for distant deliveries running well toward the close of the year. Many mills were not at all anxious to accept further business of this kind at present market levels.

Some dealing in tobacco cloth and in gauze constructions was reported at prices unchanged from previous levels. Heavy goods such as part waste osnaburgs ducks and heavy drills were moving in fair quantity at full prices, and more trading might have been done if the mills had been able to offer the required deliveries. Carded sateens, and three leaf and four leaf twills were moving in rather good volume at full prices.

Colored yarn goods, such as denims, coverts, tickings, both woven and printed, as well as chambrays, ginghams and similar goods were taken in a moderate way and usually at somewhat firmer prices.

Industry-wide surveys of United States cotton textile production published during the past week indicate a 1936 cotton cloth production of 8,573,457,000 square yards of fabric which is a gain of practically 20 per cent over the previous year and is the highest total cotton goods production since 1927, the peak year for all time, and is slightly more than was produced during the 1929 boom year.

Per capita consumption of cotton goods in the United States in 1936 was estimated at 66.08 square yards, which compares with 66.15 square yards in 1929 and the 71.73 square yards in 1927, the highest previous year. Consumption per capita in 1932 dropped to 48.81 square yards and was only 54.73 square yards in 1935, according to the latest survey estimates.

One reassuring thing about the survey figures was the continued reduction in the amount of machinery in place, which declined again during 1936 by 1,553,250 spindles and proportionate complementary equipment. This leaves a total of 27,700,194 spindles at the beginning of the current calendar year, a reduction from 37,364,730 in 1927. On the other hand, the hours' run per average active spindle during 1936 was 3926, which compares with 3209 in 1927 and with only 2813 in 1930, showing the result of the wider establishment of the two-shift system.

Big Gain in Pay Rolls

Gray goods market authorities, in connection with the survey figures published by W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York City, pointed out that the recent agreement in the industry to reduce print cloth mill operation to not more than two shifts of 40 hours each, greatly minimizes the danger of over-production during the present active period, and helps to stabilize market ideas of gray goods values.

From the standpoint of wages and employment, which is indicative of general buying power in an industry affecting so large a number of workers, Labor Secretary Frances Perkins has just announced 437,000 employees were at work in the industry during February, compared with 425,000 during the 1929 boom, while hourly earnings during February averaged 39 cents as compared with 21½ cents in the spring of 1933, a gain of 86 per cent.

The industry's weekly pay rolls during February were estimated to average $6,373,000 as compared with only $3,040,000 at the depth of the depression, a gain of 109 per cent. The 1935 average weekly pay roll in the industry was $4,560,000, while that for 1933 was only $4,168,000, so that the present pay roll shows a total increase of nearly 50 per cent from the 1933 average. This is before the latest general wage increase of 10 per cent goes into effect. It is believed this increase will bring hourly earnings in the industry more than 100 per cent above those in 1933, and total weekly pay rolls nearly 75 per cent above, allowing for the reduction in the average working hours from 49 hours per week in the spring of 1933 to 38.9 hours per week in February, 1937.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Tourists to Mexico—Mexico is attracting an increasing number of American tourists. Official records show that in 1936 a total of about 99,000 tourists from the United States visited Mexico, compared with 73,000 in the preceding year. The aggregate expenditures of American tourists who visited Mexico in 1936 amounted to $14,838,142, compared with $10,028,224 in 1935.

* * *

Office Equipment—Mexico is a good market for the sale of imported office equipment. Imports from all countries in 1936 were valued at about $1,500,000. The Mexican Federal Government is the largest buyer of office equipment in the Republic. Since industry and business are also concentrated in the Federal District, that area is the best market in the country. During the year the United States exported to Mexico office equipment valued at $1,302,385. It is expected that office equipment business volume in 1937 will exceed 1936.

* * *

Rush High Project—Due to an increase in the number of American tourists visiting Mexico, particularly over the Laredo-Mexican highway, efforts are being made by the Government to rush the completion of an additional highway from Nogales to Mexico City via Guadalajara. The length of the highway is about 1650 miles. Although it has been reported that the Nogales-Mexico City highway will be "provisionally" open for traffic by the end of the present year, information from the Government indicates traffic may not be expected to flow over this road until the end of 1938.

* * *

Panama's Import Trade—The economic progress made by Panama during 1936 was reflected in the appreciable increase in imports into the Republic in that year, as compared with 1935. Total imports in 1936 were valued at $18,957,550, an increase of about 19 per cent over the preceding year and only slightly under the record total of 1929. Had it not been for the maritime strike in the United States, it is probable that the 1936 figure would have been the largest in the history of the country.

* * *

Aid to Coffee Growers—The Banco Nacional of Panama has just been authorized by law to assume all of the outstanding indebtedness of the Coffee Growers' Association of Boquete, Panama, in return for a first mortgage of not more than two thirds of the value of the coffee growers' plantations. If after six months from enactment of the law, the Banco finds it is impossible to assume the debts of the growers, it may organize a corporation comprised of the planters and their creditors. Panama's coffee crop ranges from 1,900,000 to 2,000,000 pounds annually.

* * *

Panama Wants Capital—In order to encourage private capital to invest in hotels in Panama, the National Assembly recently passed a law authorizing the Government to contract with native or foreign firms for the construction and operation of modern hotels in Panama City, Colon and other appropriate places. The contract must be with only one firm, and the Government will exempt such concern from paying import duties on all construction materials necessary for the erection of hotels as well as certain hotel equipment.

* * *

Autos in Guatemala—The steady improvement in road conditions in Guatemala is being reflected in notably increased operation of motor vehicles in that country. On Jan. 1 of this year motor vehicle registrations in Guatemala included 2350 passenger cars, 880 trucks and 425 buses. The totals for passenger cars and trucks in each case represent an increase of 35 per cent, compared with 1935. The general economic outlook for the Republic at the beginning of 1937 appeared more favorable than at the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

Banana Exports—Exports of bananas from Guatemala during 1936 were appreciably in excess of the preceding year. Aggregate shipments abroad of bananas during 1936 totaled 7,503,747 stems, compared with 5,487,671 stems in 1935, an increase of 37 per cent. Exports of bananas produced in the Atlantic growing areas represented an increase of about 20 per cent, while exports of bananas grown on the Pacific coast were more than double those of 1935.

* * *

Cuban Tobacco Exports—Exports of leaf tobacco from Cuba during 1936 registered a sharp decline, compared with the preceding year. Shipments in 1936 totaled 22,728,398 pounds, valued at $9,153,406, compared with 30,901,174 pounds, valued at $11,604,419 in 1935, a volume decline of 26 per cent and a value loss of 21 per cent. Purchases by the United States amounted to 11,433,143 pounds, valued at $6,708,384, and were 27 per cent in volume and 23 per cent in value under the like totals of 1935.

* * *

Tourists to Cuba—Tourist travel in Cuba during 1936 reached record proportions. A total of 157,908 visitors entered Cuba during 1936. During this year tourist traffic was greater than in any year but one, statistics indicating that 1929-30 was the highest with 162,347. A total of $13,052,300 was spent in Cuba by visiting tourists during 1936, compared with $7,487,775 in 1935.

* * *

Cuba's Exports—Cuba's export trade with the United States, which declined to a record low level in 1933, has registered a progressive advance in the last three years. Total shipments to the American market in 1936 were valued at $113,687,794, against $96,088,798, $78,340,317 and $56,073,845 in the three years immediately preceding. The 1936 total was the first in six years to exceed $100,000,000.

* * *

Grapefruit Exports—Indications are that exports of grapefruit from Cuba to the United States during 1937 will approximate the 1936 total of 200,000 crates. Unless unfavorable circumstances intervene, the earliest shipments to American markets are expected to be made about July 15. Favorable conditions have benefited grapefruit groves on the Isles of Pines, the source of most Cuban exports of that fruit to the United States and other foreign markets.

Securities' Values Decline in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a decline of $14,963,858 in the total market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange in March, according to a report from the exchange. The average price a share of all listed stocks on March 1 was $45.56, compared with $45.26 at the beginning of April.

There were 1232 issues listed on April 1, aggregating 1,380,281,474 shares, with a total market value of $62,467,777,302. This compares with 1224 issues listed on March 1, aggregating 1,374,408,562 shares and having a total market value of $62,617,741,160.

Total borrowings against collateral by members on April 1 were 1.85 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, compared with 1.72 per cent on March 1, an increase of 0.13 percentage point.

Chain Store Sales

	1937.	1936.	P. C. Gain.
Crown Drug Company—			
March	$691,063	$683,853	1.0
Six months	4,307,230	4,123,371	4.4
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.—			
March	$2,647,440	$1,602,039	65.2
Three months	4,926,509	3,527,109	39.7
Stores in oper	111	92	20.3
March sales were records. Four new stores were opened in March.			
Fishman (M. H.) Company, Inc.—			
March	$268,055	$212,260	26.3
Three months	692,310	608,755	13.7
Grant (W. T.) Company—			
March	$7,615,847	$6,476,408	17.6
Three months	18,856,151	17,406,829	8.3
Green (H. L.) Company, Inc.—			
March	$2,773,907	$2,043,153	35.8
Two months	4,792,944	3,911,027	22.5
Lane Bryant Sales—			
March	$1,458,767	$1,395,501	4.05
Three months	3,448,721	3,128,613	10.2
Lerner Stores Corporation—			
March	$3,502,827	$2,604,126	34.5
Two months	5,643,134	4,652,238	21.3
McCory Stores Corporation—			
March	$3,555,993	$2,892,899	22.9
Three months	8,727,253	7,908,768	10.3
McLellan Stores Corporation—			
March	$1,708,650	$1,312,965	30.1
Two months a	2,956,474	2,467,646	19.5
National Tea Company—			
4 wksto Mar 27	$5,117,087	$4,773,906	7.1
Twelve weeks	15,451,660	14,571,341	6.0
Neisner Brothers, Inc.—			
March	$11,772,109	$1,333,030	32.9
Three months	4,140,748	3,628,912	14.1

Rise of 67 P. C. In Air Express Past 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the year ended January 31, 1937, gross revenue from 487,299 air express shipments showed an increase of 67½ per cent over the record for the like period of 1936-36, according to the Express Messenger.

There was an increase from 7.67 pounds in 1935 to 8.23 pounds in 1936 in the average weight per shipment.

Shorter Trips Increase

Figures that are said to indicate that shippers are using the service for shorter distances for same-day delivery show:

Gross revenue per shipment was $2.88 in 1936; in 1935 it was $2.93.

Gross revenue per pound for 1936 was 35 cents; for 1935 it was 38 cents.

Estimated length of haul decreased from 838 miles in 1935 to 763 miles in 1936.

Manufacturers who have learned that there is profit in speedy transportation account for the biggest increases in shipments by air express. Their products included printed matter, electrotypes, electric transcriptions for radio stations, automobile parts, wearing apparel, films and cut flowers.

Printed matter leads air express shipments month by month. The bulk is sales promotion material for industrial and financial companies in widely separated parts of the country.

More Cut Flowers

There has been a big increase in shipments of cut flowers from growers to wholesalers as improved methods of packing have been perfected. There has also been a marked upturn in shipments of clothing from manufacturers to dealers.

Expanded air express has required the establishment of offices at airports in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. These offices, with virtual 24-hour coverage, have resulted in expediting not only local deliveries but the transfer of through packages from one airline to another.

Shoe Stores Plan To Raise Prices To Offset Costs

NEW YORK (AP)—A general rise in retail shoe prices looms as leading chain store operators announced plans for boosts to offset increased leather and labor costs.

Melville Shoe Corporation, operating stores in about 40 states, gave notice its lines would be advanced on April 12, and said it would disclose the amount of advance later.

G. R. Kenney Company, which operates factories in conjunction with its distributing activities, announced it was revising its prices upward, and that white summer shoes would be approximately 12 per cent to 15 per cent higher than a year ago.

Shoe and leather trade circles have recently heard forecasts of a general rise in retail prices coincident with the recent climb in hide and leather prices and increased factory wages.

Dealers have estimated that spring and summer lines will range from 15 cents to 50 cents a pair higher than a year ago, and some quarters of the trade have contended mark-ups of $1 to $2 a pair may be necessary on fall goods, due to shortages of hides and rising manufacturing costs.

Shell Oil Company Increases Workers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Shell Oil Company, operating subsidiary of Shell Union Oil Corporation, raised basic rates of pay of all operating employees in its production manufacturing and pipe line departments, and their respective automotive services. The amount of increase was not announced. This is the third wage increase in the last nine months.

New basic wages for permanent common labor are set at $5.64 a day. Wages for skilled labor range from $6.84 to $9.24 a day and wages of rotary drillers are $11.56 a day.

For Income
FIRST BOSTON CORP.
Selling for approximately $41 a share. Paid $5.00 a share dividend in 1936.
Send for Report
Hodgdon & Company
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,250,000
Previous day 976,340
1937 vol. to date 164,987,626
1936 vol. to date 189,169,693

Trend to Lower Prices Is Shown In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Except for a few specialties, stocks wilted fractions to 3 or more points in today's slow market.

Chrysler picked up a bit at one time as predictions were heard of a quick settlement of the corporation's labor controversy. It fell back with the rest near the final hour. Transfers were around 1,250,000 shares.

Chrysler and General Motors maintained their balance the greater part of the time but another dip in United States Government bonds was a restraining influence in the stock department. Despite assurances of support from the reserve authorities, federals retreated.

Steels Are Soft

Prominent on the quiet backslide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Deere, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Skelly Oil, St. Joseph Lead, Southern Pacific, du Pont and General Electric.

Tilting forward were Crown Zellerbach, Container Corp., International Paper & Power, Virginia Carolina Chemical, Industrial Rayon, Celanese, Mead Corp. and Cerro de Pasco.

In a restricted area, but generally lower, were Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Pure Oil, Consolidated Oil, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Montgomery Ward and Woolworth.

The majority of commodities gave ground.

U. S. Bonds Lower

U. S Government issues declined on limited turnover in the bond market today as corporate loans moved irregularly within a narrow range.

Losses of 1-32 to around 10-32s of a point in the treasury list were recorded by the 2½s, the 2¾s, of 1959, the 2¾s of 1947 and the 3s of 1948. Running counter to the general trend were the 3¼s of 1946, up around 4-32s.

In the corporate division carriers which slid a trifle lower were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Declines of fractions in convertible Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Studebaker 6s contrasted with small upturns in the National Dairy 3¾s and Pure Oil 4¼s, both with warrants.

The foreign group was quiet and steady with South Americans in demand. Up fractions to about a point were Brazilian 6½s, Colombia 6s. Italian 7s, Milan 6½s and Uruguay 6s.

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—A reaction in the curb market today carried most prices lower with setbacks ranging to more than a point.

The list turned lower during the noon hour after morning trading saw most stocks move to higher ground. Off about a point were Sherwin Williams, Babcock & Wilcox, and Aluminium Company of America. Fractional losses were delt Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Wayne Pump and Creole Petroleum.

Shares maintaining most of their early headway included Pan American Airways up more than 2½, and Apex Electric and Calamra Sugar each up a point or so.

Firmness in Oils Feature in London

LONDON—The feature of the stock market was the continued firmness in oil securities on dividend prospects, coupled with expectations of a further increase in British gasoline prices in the near future.

Royal Dutch sold at £48¼, up ⅜, Anglo-Iranian Oil at £6¼. Shell Transport & Trading at £5 23-32 and Mexican Eagle at 24s 10½d. Rubber issues were easier on the further sharp fall in the price of that commodity to 12 7-16d.

A fair turnover was experienced in British funds, quotations being mostly ⅛ higher. War Loan 3½s were quoted at £103 1-16. Among foreign bonds Brazilian issues showed some improvement, but otherwise the market was quiet.

Feature in the mining section was the sharp recovery in copper shares, Rhokana Corp. rising to £17 11-16 and Roan Antelope to 78s 6d. Tin stocks also were better, while Kaffirs were irregular.

The foreign group was quiet and steady with South Americans in demand. Up fractions to about a point were Brazilian 6½s, Colombia 6s. Italian 7s, Milan 6½s and Uruguay 6s.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.90 11/16	$4.90 13/16		$4.8397
Cables	4.91	4.90 3/16		4.8397
France—franc	.0461	.0461		§
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1685		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2283	.2283		§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476		§
Sweden—krona	.2532	.2527		.4537
Norway—krone	.2467	.2463		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2192	.2188		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0349	.0349		§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3035	.3040		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2862	.2857		.8440
India—rupee	.3709	.4705		.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5500		.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050		*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½		*
Straits—dol	.5775	.5756		.9613
Manil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0014	1.0012½		1.0931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quted. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper peso.

China—cents per silver

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Apr 3
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	—1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	14	20¼	19⅝	20	— ¼
28⅛	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	2	27¼	27	27	
36	31½	Addressog (1)	11	32½	32	32	— ¾
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	1	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	70½	Air Reduc (1a)	6	71	70½	70½	
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15¾	13⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	25	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	33	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	53⅞	53	53	—1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	54¼	54	54¼	Apr 1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	2	44¼	44	44	—1½
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	3	41½	41	41¼	— ¾
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	243	242	242	—1
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.30g)	32	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	8	81	80¼	81	
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	39	68⅞	66¾	68⅝	+1⅝
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	31½	31½	31½	Apr 5
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	Mar31
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	4	107	106	107	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	4	94	92	92	—2
41⅜	28¾	Am Bank Note (½g)	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
80¾	61⅞	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	62	60¾	60¾	—1¾
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	20	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅜
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	Apr 5
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1	62	62	62	— ¼
104½	92⅜	Am Car &F pf (4g)	5	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab(1g)	4	81⅝	80⅝	81⅜	+ ⅝
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	2	124	124	123	Mar29
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100	100	Apr 2
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	20	19¾	20	
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	15	29½	28½	29½	— ⅜
33⅜	28	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	29	29	29	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
14	13	Am Europ	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 5
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	10	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	4	50	49½	49½	+1¼
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	9	59	58¼	58½	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	30	28¾	29	+1
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	18	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	51	49⅜	50⅛	Apr 2
523⅛	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	48¼	47½	48¼	Apr 5
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	4	4	4	
27⅜	17⅞	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	24	24	24	— ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	50¾	50	50	— ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
29⅞	23¾	Am M & Fdy (1¼g)	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
13⅝	11	Am M & Met (.30g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	50⅛	Am Metal	17	61	60	60	—1⅜
139½	132½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16⅛	11½	Am Pow & Lt	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	70	69½	69½	
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	12	61	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
29½	24¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	28	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	48	40⅛	38⅞	39⅜	— ½
36	31	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	31⅝	31½	31½	
29	23⅛	Am Seating	5	25	25	25	— ⅜
105⅜	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	48	93	91⅜	92⅞	— ⅛
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145½	145	145	Apr 3
107	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	8	107	106¾	106¾	
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	10	62	60½	60½	—1¾
26½	21⅜	Am Stores (2)	5	22	21⅜	21⅞	Apr 5
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	52⅜	52¼	52¼	+1¾
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133	133	133	Apr 2
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	172	171	171½	— ½
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	4	81¾	80⅞	80⅞	—1⅛
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	5	83½	83	83	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 3
20⅛	16¼	Am Type Fdrs	15	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
29½	22⅜	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	36	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	14	12⅛	11⅞	11¾	+ ¼
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	71½	70	70	—1⅜
1¾	⅞	Am Wtg P	75	⅞	½	⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Am Wtg P pf	68	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅜
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	87	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
10	5½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	66	65	65½	+ ½
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (4½g)	139	61⅜	59⅛	60	—1⅜
79	63	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	87	87	86⅝	+2⅜
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
37½	29	Andes Con	5	31	31	31	Apr 2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	44	44	44	+ ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝	Apr 2
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.15g)	82	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	8	64	63½	63½	— ¾
16¼	14	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	14	14	14	
17⅜	13	Artloom	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
24¾	19⅛	Asso Dry Gds	10	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	9	98	Apr 5
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(13¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	53	52⅛	53	+2
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	20	81	79½	81	+1¼
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	2	102	102	102	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	6	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ½
29	24	Atl G&W I (1)	10	25	25	25	Apr 5
44	37	Atl G&WI ipf	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr 2
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	26	34⅞	33½	33⅝	—1⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	*	112	112	112	Apr 2
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	38	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	81	81	81	Apr 5
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28⅛	Auburn Auto	5	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	3	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	44	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	14	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	110	110	110	
120	88½	Bldg Loc pf asd	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Mar31
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	77	37½	36	36⅞	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	3	41¾	41½	41¾	— ¼
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43	43	43	Apr 5
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	14	39	38½	38½	—1
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29	28¾	29	Apr 3
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	32	33⅜	31¾	32½	—1¼
20¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar(18¾g)	9	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
28¾	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	24⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	13	25	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	18	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr 3
105½	73	Beth Stl	44	96	94	95	—2
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	19⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	5	122¾	121¾	121¾	—1¼
69¾	53	Bigelow-San (½g)	4	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	2	32	32	32	— ¼
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	27½	27	27	
49¾	39⅜	Boeing Airpl	35	40⅞	39½	40	— ¼
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	9	43¼	43	43	— ¼
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	19	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	18	82¼	80½	81	
15⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅞
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	6	3½	3½	3½	Apr 1
22¼	16⅜	Bdgeport Brass (.60)	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
59½	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	17	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42	42	42	
8	5½	Bklyn & Qu T	231	6⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
38⅛	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	19	29	26	27½	+2
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	42½	42	42	+ ⅜
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	39¾	39½	39½	+ ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	6	22	21¾	21¾	
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	19	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
14⅜	11⅜	Budd Mfg	28	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¾	Mar31
13	9½	Budd Wheel	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	40	40	40	—1
65¼	51	Bulova Watch 4a	6	53	52½	52½	— ¾
35⅝	30⅝	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	9	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 2
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	11	16⅞	16⅜	16½	
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	33½	33	33	— ½
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	12	6⅞	6½	6¾	
33¾	27	Byers Co	9	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
		—C—					
48¼	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr 2
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¾	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	26	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
20⅛	15	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	40	16⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ¼
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	7	31¼	31	31	—1
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	18	33	32½	32½	— ¾
17½	14	Canad Pac	47	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
61½	53½	Cann Mills (½g)	3	53	52¾	53	Apr 1
18½	15	Cap Adm A	4	17	16¾	16¾	Apr 2
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	19	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	153	153	153	—4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	92¼	92	92	
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	140	35¼	34⅛	35½	+ ⅞
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	111	+1
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	43⅛	43	43	+ ⅜
39¼	31¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	19	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	3	33	32¼	33	+1¼
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
14½	10¼	Cent Rib M (.10g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar30
86⅝	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	78¾	76½	77	
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	16	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
58¾	35½	Chmp Pap & F (¾g)	11	56½	55	55¾	— ⅛
48	41	Checker Cab		41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	50	61⅜	61	61	— ⅜
100	96	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Apr 2
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	16	85¾	83	85¾	+3¾
4⅝	2¾	Chi & E Il	2	4	3⅞	4	Apr 5
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	7	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
18⅛	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	6	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 5
32	28¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	3	28⅛	28	28	+ ¾
70¼	61½	Chi Pneu pf (¾k)	1	64¼	64½	64½	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	1	6¼	6¾	6¾	
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
27½	21⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	—	22	22	22	— ½
29⅛	18¼	Chick Cot Oil	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 5
15⅞	12⅜	Childs Co	3	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	78	123⅜	121⅜	123¼	
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	City Stars	2	9⅜	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
38½	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	33⅝	32¾	32¾	—1¼
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅝
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	91	91	91	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	169	169	169	Apr 5
58½	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	Apr 5
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	49	23⅝	22¾	22¾	—1
104½	102¾	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	54	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	42¾	41	41	—2
20⅞	15	Colum G&El (.20g)	99	15¾	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
108	98½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
39½	32¾	Colum Piet vtc (1a)	1	33½	33½	33½	
48½	41¼	Colum Piet pf (3¾)	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr 2
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	122	122	122	—3
69¼	56⅞	Coml Credit (4)	4	59½	59⅛	59¼	+ ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102¾	101¾	102¾	+1¾
80¼	66	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	67	66½	67	+ ⅜
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	4	105½	105½	105½	Apr 2
21¾	17¾	Coml Solv (.60a)	54	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅝
4½	3	Com'with & Sou	52	3⅛	3	3⅛	
75⅝	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	59	57	59	+2
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	14	14	14	—1
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	41	40¾	41	— ½
19¼	16½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
18⅞	13⅝	Consol Cigar	2	14	14	14	— ¼
12⅜	8½	Con Coal	133	13¼	12¼	13	+ ⅛
49⅞	39¼	Con Edis (½g)	25	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105⅛	105½	105⅛	
5¾	4¼	Con Film	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 5
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	98	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
105⅞	105½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅜	7⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	27	1⅛	1	1	
32⅝	20⅜	Cont Corp (1.20)	169	33⅜	32¼	32¾	+ ⅝
37¾	27⅝	Cont Bak A	11	30¾	29¾	29⅞	—1⅛
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	23	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
109¾	102½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103	103	103	— ¼
69⅛	59¼	Con Can (3)	11	59⅜	59	59	— ⅜
25¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Off—Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb List Spotty

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 3¼s '43-45	104.28	104.24	104.28
94 4s '44-54	109.21	109.20	109.21
70 3¾s '46-56	108.8	108.8	106.8
15 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.4	105.2	105.2
12 3⅜s '43-47	105.12	105.12	105.12
2 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.4	105.4	105.4
18 3¼s '41	105.3	105	105.3
59 3¼s '44-46	104.24	104.20	104.20
14 3¼s '46-49	103.14	103.14	013.14

Treasury Bonds

8 3s '46-48	102.28	102.21	102.28
87 3s '51-55	102.4	102	102.4
291 2⅞s '55-60	100.5	100	100.3
51 2¾s '45-47	101.11	101.7	101.8
199 2¾s '48-51	100.4	99.31	100
39 2¾s '51-54	99.15	99.10	99.15
106 2¾s '56-59	99.6	99	99.4
165 2½s '49-53	97.20	97.17	97.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s '42-47	100.9	100.9	100.9
20 3s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26
62 3s '49	101.8	100.27	100.29

Home Owners' Loan

50 3s A'52	100.25	100.16	100.18
151 2¾s '49	99.26	99.16	99.20
22 2¼s '42-44	99.10	99.8	99.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Alleghany 5s '44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64	64	64
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
38 Am&For P 5s 2030	77	77	77
5 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
23 AmIGChem5½s'49	106½	106	106½
11 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
38 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97¼	97⅛	97¼
47 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106½	106½	106⅝
10 Am T&T 3½s '61	98⅛	97¾	98
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	109	109	109
5 Am Wri Pap 6s 47	79	78⅞	79
24 Anaconda C 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
24 Arm Del 4s 55	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
1 Arm 4½s 39	103	103	103
16 Armstrong C 4s 50	103½	103	103½
12 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	109	108¾	109
24 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109	109
32 A C Line 1st4s 52	100½	99¾	99¾
8 ACL cit 4s 52	93½	92½	92½
19 A C Line 4½s 64	91	90½	90¾
6 A C Line 5s 45	103½	103⅜	103⅜
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	52¼	52¼	52¼
18 B&O rfg 6s 95	100¼	99¾	99¾
3 B&O 1st 5s 48	111	110⅜	111
8 B&O rfg 5s 95	90	89½	89½
4 B & O 5s 96 F	88¼	88	88
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	88	88	88
12 B&O cv 4½s 60	79½	79	79
3 B&O 4s 48	106½	106⅛	106½
1 B&O 5s 8 W 50	104⅜	104½	104½
1 Beech Creek 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
11 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102¼	101¾	101¾
3 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	94⅜	94½	94⅜
8 Boston&Me 5s 67	84½	84	84
2 Boston&Me 5s 33	84½	84	84½
1 BotConMills 6½s 34	33½	33½	33½
3 Bkly City RR 5s 51	94½	94½	94½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	99¾	99⅛	99½
10 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	108	108	108
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
4 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	104	104	104
1 Bush Term 5s '55	69¾	69¾	69¾
64 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	63½	63½	63½
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103	103	103
5 Camag Sug 7s '42ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110½	110	110
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113¾	113¾	113¾
24 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103⅜	103½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	101⅞	100⅝	100⅞
20 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	92¾	93
1 Carriers & Gens 5s 50	105	105	105
1 Cen of Ga cn '45	32¼	32¼	32¼
19 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101⅜	100	100
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107⅞	108
14 Cen R R N J 5s '87	69	66⅜	67⅝
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
8 Chesap Corp 5s '47	138¾	138¼	138¾
25 Ches Corp 5s '44	122⅝	121½	121½
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 C & Ohio 1st 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96⅜
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106	105½	105½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39	39	39
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	47¼	47	47
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	21½	21½	21½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	21½	21½	21½
2 Chi LS&E 4½s '69	140½	110½	110½
27 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	31¼	30¾	31
44 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	11¼	11	11
18 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
1 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	31	31	31
1 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	31	31	31
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 C R I & P 4½s '52 A ct	20½	20½	20½
3 C R I & P cv 4½s '60	13¾	13½	13½
9 C R I & P 4s '88	37	36⅝	37
19 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	23	22⅞	22¾
4 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
6 C S L & N O 5s '51	110	110	110
5 C T Hte & S E rfg 5s '60	94	93½	94
22 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¼	104	104¼
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	105	105	105
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '78	104¼	104	104
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
7 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100½	99⅞	100⅛
21 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101⅜	101¼	101¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Childs Co 5s '43	88	87¼	87¼
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
22 C C C & St L 5s '63 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 C C C & St L 4½s '77	93¼	92⅝	92⅝
6 C C C & St L 4s '90 St L	95½	95½	95½
4 C C C & St L gen 4s '93	99	99	99
3 CCC & SL 4s '91 SWM	93¼	93	93
1 Clev Sh L 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110½	110½	110½
11 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	105⅝	105⅞
18 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	101½	101¼	101⅜
1 Col F & I 5s '70	8686	86	86
2 Col G So 4½s '80	68	68	68
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
31 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	100⅜	100⅜
17 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
19 Con Coal Del 5s '60	70½	69	70½
2 Con Erdis 3½s '56	101¾	101½	101¾
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Consum YPow 3½s '70	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cnsum Pow 3¼s '66	97	97	97
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
11 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅝	104½	104½
1 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	54⅞	54½	54⅞
7 Cuba RR 5s '52	58½	57½	57½
4 Del &Hud 5½s '37	100 6-32	99 6-32	100 6-32
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	91	91
2 D & R G 4s '36	32¾	32	32
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17½	17½	17½
8 D & R G West 5s '78	27½	27⅜	27⅜
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
20 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103
5 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110½	110	110
2 Erie rfg 5s 67	82½	82	82
57 Erie rfg 5s 75	82½	82	82
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	116½	116½	116½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Fed Lt &T 5s 42 st	102½	102½	102½
8 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	100½	99⅞	99⅞
9 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	100½	100¼	100¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99	98½	99
7 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104	104	104
5 Goth Shk Hos 5s'46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
12 Gt Nor Ry 4½s'76	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	102¼	101½	101½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	111½	111½	111½
73 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	129	128	128
101 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	107⅜	107	107¼
3 Gulf M & N 5s'50	99	98	98
9 Gulf St Ut 4½s'61	98	97	98
50 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	90¾	90¾	90¾
20 Hiram Walker 4¼s'45	105½	105	105½
1 Hockg V 4½s'99	116	116	116
8 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90¾	90½	90¾
5 Hous B&T 5s'37 ct	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
86 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	53	51½	51½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	117	117	117
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	77¾	77	77
19 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	32¼	32	32
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s'55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	77	76¾	77
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	89⅛	89	89
2 Ill Cen 4s'52	88	88	88
13 Ill Cen 4s'53	83¼	82	82
3 ICCSL&NO 5s'63 A	86	86	86
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	81	81	81
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	101⅞	101½	101⅝
4 Interb R Tr 7s'32	82½	82¼	82¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	81½	81	81
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	87¾	86⅝	87
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	87	86½	86½
18 Int Gt Nor adj 6s'52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	35	35	35
27 Int Hydro El 6s'44	81	80	80¾
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	89½	89	89
11 Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82	81½	81⅝
15 Int T&T 4½s '52	69⅜	68	68
29 Int T&T 5s '55	72	71¼	71⅝
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
1 Jns&LaughSt4¼s'61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	60½	60	60½
4 K C South 5s '50	92¼	92	92
3 K C South 3s '50	89¼	89	89
1 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 Kans O & G 4½s'80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Keith B F 6s '46	98½	97¾	98½
8 Lac Gas 5½s'52	60½	60	60½
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	69¾	60
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	92	92	92
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	43	43
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	101	101	101
22 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	98	97¾	97¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99½	99½	99½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	63	62½	63
4 Leh Val NP 4½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
8 Leh Val 5s 2003	63¾	63⅜	63¾
5 Leh Val H'Term 5s '54	104	104	104
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
6 Loews 3½s'46	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	95½	94½	94½
5 Louis&Nash 2003 B	107	107	107
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92¼	92	92¼
10 Maine Cen 4s'45	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Maine Cen 4½s'60	81½	81½	81½
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 Marion St Shov 6s'47	97½	97½	97½
3 McCrory Stres 5½'51	103⅜	103	103⅜
24 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103⅛	103	103¼
17 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	103¾	103⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Met Ed 4½s'68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	87	87	87
2 MilErry&L 5s'61 B	103½	103½	103½
1 M&S L cn 5s'34 ct	17	17	17
10 M&StL 4s'49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 MSP&SS Mar 5½s'49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
9 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	31⅛	31	31
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	28	28	28
5 Mo-Ill 5s'59	57	57	57
5 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	83¼	83	83
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	70	70	70
4 M-K-Tex 4s62 B	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
16 Mo Pac 5½s'49	16	16¾	16½
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	40¾	40¾	40⅝
22 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	41	40½	40½
3 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	39	38½	38½
7 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
47 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	41	41	41
18 MonWPaPbEv 4½s'60	102½	102	102½
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	93½	92⅞	93⅜
10 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	91½	91¼	91¼
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88	88	88
2 Mutual Fuel G5s47	113½	113½	113½
7 Nat Dairy 3⅜s 51	103¼	103	103
22 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	104⅛	104	104
1 Natl Steel 4s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 NEngT&T 4½s61B	117	117	117
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	97½	97½	97½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	96⅜	96	96
3 NO Tex & M 4½s56	55⅛	55½	55⅛
17 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	58½	58	58
1 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	54	54	54
6 NYC 3¾s 46	101⅜	101¼	101¼
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	96½	96¼	96¼
11 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	98⅛	89⅞	90
15 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	90¾	90	90¾
5 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
8 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	100¼	99½	99½
51 NYC Ch&StL 4½s'78	88¼	87⅞	87⅞
2 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	58¼	58	58
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	98	98	98
2 NY G El H&P 5s 48	118	111	118
12 NY G El H&P 4s 49	110¼	110	110
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	48	48	48
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	46¼	46	46¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	42½	42½	42⅜
3 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	31	30½	30½
3 NY O & W gen4s '55	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 NY & Q El 5s'51A	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	17½	17½	17½
1 Niagara FallP3½s'66	101	101	101
3 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	102	101¾	101¾
15 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	82	80	80
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	25	25	25
9 Norf & W 4s '96	113	113	113
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101½	101½	101½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '60C	100½	100½	100½
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110⅝	110¾
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅜	102½	102½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75¼	73¾	74¼
3 Ogden G & Cha 4s '48	28	28	28
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117	117	117
34 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pa Gas & El 3½s'66	96½	96⅛	96½
12 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	101	100⅝	100⅝
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104½	104	104⅜
3 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	49	48½	48½
9 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100	100¼
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100½	100½
24 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	105¼	104¾	105
2 Pen R R cn 4½s'60	116¼	115¾	115¾
9 Pen R R gen 4½s'65	109	108¾	108¾
12 Pen R R gen 4¼s'81	104½	104¼	104¼
16 Pen R R 1¾s'84 E	104⅜	103⅞	103⅞
28 Pen R R 4½s deb '70	100½	100⅜	100⅜
4 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
11 Pen RR 3¾s 70	99	98¾	98¾
115 Pen RR 3¾s 52	108⅝	108¼	108¼
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Peo & Pek U 5½s '74	109	109	109
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	101½	101½	101½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	96	95½	95½
18 Phila Co 5s 67	104¼	103¾	104¼
1 Phil Elec 4s 71	102 15-32	102 15-32	102 15-32
31 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	16⅞	16½	16½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	37⅞	37	37
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	26⅛	26	26
4 PCC & SL 5s 70A	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	115	115	115
1 PCCC & SL 4½s 40B	109	109	109
5 Pitc Young & A 4s '48	109	109	109
26 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	64	63½	64
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s 42	81	81	81
13 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	32¾	32½	32½
6 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96	94	96
24 Pure Oil 4¼s 50 ww	122	121¼	121¼
11 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	99¾	99¾
15 Radio Keith 6s '41	118½	118	118½
42 Readg 4½s '97A	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
5 Readg 4½s '97B	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Republic Steel 5½s '54	120¾	120	120
25 Republic Steel 4½s'61	96¼	96	96¼
28 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97	96½	96¾
56 Republic Steel 4½s '50	197¾	192½	192½
2 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Richfld Oil 6s'44A ct	56½	55½	56½
2 Richm Term 5s '52	103½	103½	103¼
3 West Md 4s '52	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	35¾	35¾	35¾
11 Western Un 5s '51	10.⅜	104⅛	104¾
15 Western Un 4½s '50	105¼	105	105
1 Western Un 5s '60	103½	103½	103½
8 West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93½	93½
19 Wheel Stl 4¼s'66A	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1 Wick-Sp Ind 7s Sct	41½	41½	41½
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	100	100	100
40 Youngs S&T 4s 61	100⅝	100¼	100¼
43 Youngst S&T 3½s	148	146	146

Foreign Bonds

33 Abitibi P & P 5s 43	109¼	108½	109⅛
1 Akershus 5s 63	98	98	98
6 Argentine 4½s 71	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 Argentine 6s 57 A	101 22-32	101 22-32	101 22-32
6 Argentine 6s 58 B	100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32
2 Arg 6s 59 Jun	100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32
3 Arg 6s 59 Oct	102 1-32	102	102 1-32
5 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102	102	102
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	102	102	102
5 Australia 5s 55	105½	105½	105½
10 Australia 5s 57	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
2 Australia 4½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	117	117	117
2 Berlin City 6½s 50	19½	19½	19½
1 Berl City El 6s 55	10	20	
9 Brazil 8s 41	48⅜	48	48½
13 Brazil 6½s 26-27	41	40½	41
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	42½	42	42½
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	92	41½	41½
7 Brisbane 5s 57	100½	100½	100½
5 Buenos A 6½s 55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Buen A3s 84	57	57	57
4 Buen A4½s 43ɴs 77	77½	77½	77½
1 Canada 5s 52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
15 Canada 4s 60	105¾	105¼	105¼
8 Canada 3½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Canada 2½s 45	97⅞	97¾	97¾
3 Carlsbad 8s 54	55	55	55
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21½	21½	21½
4 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21¾	21½	21⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
6 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31½	31¼	31½
10 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	31½	31¼	31½
3 Copenhag 5s '52	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	95½	95½	95½
4 Costa Rica 7s '51	33⅛	33	33
57 Cuba 5½s '53	64¾	64	64½
3 Czecho 8s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Denmark 6s '42	105	104&	104¾
8 Denmark 5½s 55	101½	101⅛	101½
8 Denmark 4½s 62	99⅛	99	99
8 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
11 Ger Gen El 6s'48	32	31¾	32
1 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	74	74	74
1 Japan 6½s'54	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
3 Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Lombard El 7s'52	74	74	74
1 Medelin Mun 6½s'54	13½	13½	13½
5 Mex Irr 4½s'43 asd	6	6	6
16 Mex 10 4s ass asd	6½	6½	6½
5 Mex 10 4s asd '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
19 Milan City 6½s'52	74½	74	74
11 N Sou Wales 5s'57	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Nord Ry 6½s'50	107	107	107
5 Norway 4¼s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Norway 6s '44	105¾	105⅜	105⅝
14 Norway 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
17 Oslo City 4½s'55	99	99	99
4 Panama 5s'63A asd	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
1 Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	100½	100½	100½
1 Paulista Ry 7s'42	89	89	89
5 Peru 7s '59	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Peru 1st 6s'60	22½	22⅜	22½
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Poland 8s'50	49½	49	49
2 Poland 6s '40	50½	50½	50½
1 Prussia 6s '52	19	19	19
2 Queensld 7s '41	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Rhein Ruhr W 6s '53	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '

Ferrell and Grove Again Due to Carry Heavy Burden

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 6—For the third successive season, the heaviest portion of the Boston Red Sox mound burden will be supported by the broad shoulders of Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell. Ever since Joe Cronin assumed the managership in 1935, Bob and Wes have been his only dependable hurlers, and with the possible exception of Johnny Marcum, the comeback right-hander, the popular firm of Grove and Ferrell once again will share the responsibility.

Of course, there is a possibility that Marcum will eventually become the team's heavy winner. He won 17 games for the seventh-place Philadelphia Athletics in 1935, before experiencing his arm trouble last spring, and if the husky mountaineer can regain his old form, he will get plenty of work in Cronin's 1937 plans. However, despite John's occasional flashes of effectiveness here in the Grapefruit League, the Boston pilot is not counting on the big right-hander until regular-season games have eliminated all doubt of a successful comeback. The burden, therefore, still rests on Grove and Ferrell.

In Cronin's first year in Boston, Bob and Wes accounted for 45 victories between them, the former getting 20 and the latter five more. Together they appeared in 595 innings. Wes was charged with 14 defeats and "Lefty" with 12. Largely through their mound efforts, the Red Sox finished fourth.

Team Was Demoralized

Last season Ferrell registered 20 triumphs and 15 setbacks, while Grove followed with 17 and 12. The reduction in victories as compared with the previous season is attributed to the demoralized condition of the 1936 outfit, which finished a poor sixth after being picked to battle the Tigers, Indians and Yankees for the pennant. Cronin's hurling twins appeared in 554 innings, Wes leading the league with 301.

The season of 1937 is a comeback year for the entire Red Sox team, particularly for Wes, who shattered much of his team mates' confidence in him last August when he walked off the field in a game with the Yankees and was fined $1000 by Cronin. The gesture raised considerable comment, and for several weeks it was apparent that the big right-hander was on the trading block. But somehow no trade went through, and judging by conditions here in training camp the Red Sox are fortunate one didn't.

Although Wes Ferrell seldom is effective in Grapefruit League games, as he concentrates only on getting into shape and not on winning, the former Cleveland star has turned in several excellent performances here at Payne Field. His control, as usual, is as near to perfection as any pitcher's control can be, and his fast ball and curve indicate that he is approaching another outstanding year.

Grove Looks Great

Grove also has looked great in camp. One would never guess, on watching him work out at Payne Field, that he is engaged in his thirteenth spring training jaunt with a major league club. With the added batting punch Cronin expects this year from Frank Higgins, Cramer and possibly Mills and Gaffke, the firm of Bob and Wes should come close to equaling their 1935 record of 45 victories. Ferrell's Yankee Stadium episode has been forgotten and the entire gang of Red Sox are ready to support this pair in battle to regain at least a portion of the prestige that was lost in 1936.

As this was written, the remainder of Cronin's pitching situation was unchanged from a week ago. Ostermueller, Wilson and Walberg, the more experienced members of the staff behind Grove, Ferrell and Marcum, are still dueling for the fourth starting berth along with Arch McKain and perhaps Ted Olson, Jim Henry and Stew Bowers. Ostermueller probably holds the edge on Cronin's fourth regular assignment, but there is plenty of opportunity for younger and less experienced hurlers to beat him out. The results of pitching in the games en route to Boston will definitely settle the problem.

American League Nines Have Large List of Rookies

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—It looks like a boom year for American League rookies.

With the opening of the season two weeks away, 50 or more new men may be carried on the eight rosters up to May 15, with a chance that at least 30 will remain after the date on which each major league club is limited to 23 players.

The Detroit Tigers, the general choice to make the New York Yanks hustle for the pennant, may bob up with a flock of new faces. George Tebbetts has appealed to Manager Mickey Cochrane as a catcher, and Rudy York, the slugger, up from Milwaukee, may get the third base assignment over the fast fielding but weak hitting Marvin Owen. Chet Laabs may win his fight for an outfield job and Pitchers Bob Logan and Dizzy Trout may stick.

The Boston Red Sox survivors probably will be Catcher Gene Desautels, not exactly a rookie but a newcomer to the Gold Platers, Pitcher Archie McKain and Second Baseman Bobby Doerr, who looms as a coming star. Among the Chicago White Sox novices may be Henry Steinbacher, Steve Mesner and Pitcher John Rigney, who has been hurling brilliantly.

Bob Feller, the sensational kid hurler on whom Cleveland Indian fans count so much, heads the list of Tribe newcomers. Geoffrey Heath, a new outfielder, is expected to stick.

Connie Mack may present several new men on his Philadelphia Athletics, among them Earle Brucker, catcher, and possibly George Caster and Luther Thomas, pitchers.

Pitcher Louis Koupal, late of Los Angeles, and Second Baseman Gerard Lipscomb may stick with the St. Louis Browns, while Harry Davis, formerly of Detroit, is expected to be another newcomer to Brownie ranks.

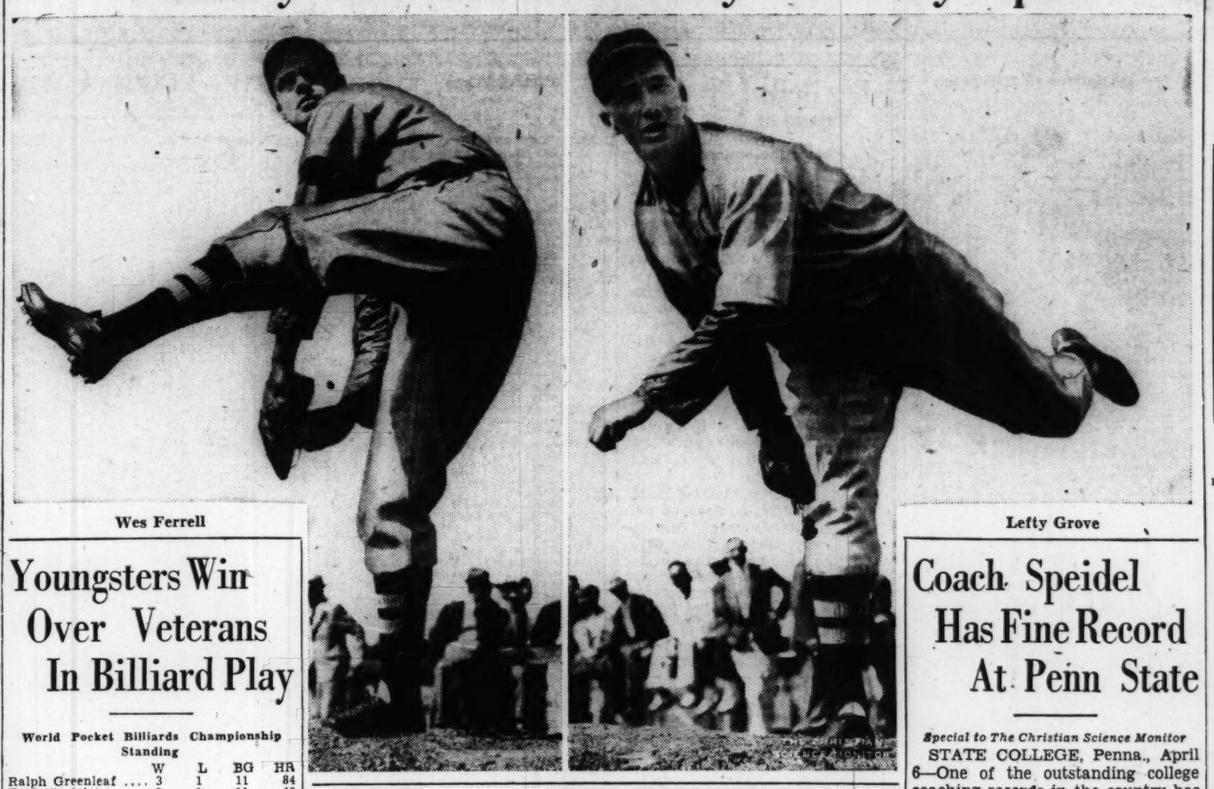
Washington will not place many new men in the field. Outfielders Freddie Sington and Taft Wright probably will survive as will Pitcher Johnny Salveson.

There isn't any rookie problem with the New York champions. Most of the youngsters given a trip to the Yankee camp didn't even bother to unpack their bags.

Canadians Victorious

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6 (AP)—Bill (Torchy) Peden and Jules Audy of Canada won the six-day bicycle race here last night, nosing out Jackie Sheehan and Henry O'Brien by one lap in the last 15 minutes.

Mainstays Joe Cronin Probably Will Rely Upon



Wes Ferrell — Lefty Grove

Youngsters Win Over Veterans In Billiard Play

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
Ralph Greenleaf	3	1	11	84
Erwin Rudolph	3	1	11	49
Onofrio Lauri	3	1	16	45
James Caras	3	1	11	52
Andrew Ponzi	2	2	9	71
Bennie Allen	2	2	8	54
Marcel Camp	3	3	15	43
William Mosconi	2	3	11	78
Charles Seaback	2	3	15	43
Irving Crane	2	3	18	35
Fay Gainer	2	3	29	43
Joseph Diehl	1	4	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6 — James Caras, defending champion, managed to climb into the tie for the lead in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy last night, but the balance of the day was devoted to the uprising of the youngsters in the game against their elders, as Marcel Camp defeated William Mosconi, Irving Crane scored over Charles Seaback, and Fay Gainer was victor over Andrew Ponzi, who was champion once upon a time, retired undefeated, and then came back this season. This leaves Caras, Greenleaf, Rudolph and Lauri in a tie for first place, with Ponzi and Bennie Allen tied for fifth position.

In one of the best games of the tournament, Marcel Camp scored over William Mosconi in the first game of the afternoon. Both were at their best, and they seesawed all the way for 21 innings, with the Detroit youth finally emerging victor at 125 to 92. Camp ran up a lead of 56 to 3 in the first seven innings, but Mosconi came right back with a brilliant 64. A 28 put Camp ahead in the 10th, but three successive scratches cost him a forfeiture, and he did not overtake Mosconi until he made a 24 in the 18th. More intentional scratches delayed the finish, but finally another brilliancy broke the spell and he ran out the game with another 25.

But the other game was slow and long, as Charles Seaback was below his form, and his opponent, young Irving Crane, is hardly up to the standard of the stars, so the game dragged. Finally, Crane ran out the match, 125 to 92, after 32 innings. The runs were 28 for Seaback and 22 for Crane.

Caras and Diehl played a fast and not particularly brilliant game, with short runs and little safety play. It went 11 innings before the champion won at 125 to 95. Diehl had the higher run of the two, scoring 37 to 29 for the Wilmington star.

But the final game was unusual, to say the least. As the players holed more than 300 balls between them, 166 for Ponzi to 136 for Gainer. This was due to the frequent scratches, and forfeitures. Ponzi forfeited three times, twice in succession, and these and scratch deductions took 59 points off his total, while 11 scratches but no forfeitures were charged against Gainer.

This left the final score at 125 for the young Vinelander, to 107 for Ponzi. The latter started off as if bound for a new best-score record, leading at 86 to 39 at the end of his fourth inning. But he then resorted to safety tactics, and here the youngster outplayed him, forcing the first forfeiture in the ninth, and gradually climbing until he was leading at 106 to 95. Ponzi then took the lead with a run of 19, but once more indulged in scratch play, until six in succession were charged against him, for a pair of forfeitures. This placed the score of Ponzi at 78 to 108 for Gainer, but the latter needed nine more innings before he could end the struggle, with Ponzi making a run of 23 and threatening to win, when a difficult shot eluded him. The game went 29 innings.

Dynamiters Disband

TORONTO, April 6 (CP)—Kimberley Dynamiters, 1936 Allan Cup winners, who won the International Amateur Hockey championship of the world at a recent London, Eng., tournament, have disbanded for the season, and will not engage in the special international invitation series here this month.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh (N) 7, San Bernardino 3.
Philadelphia (N) 6, Cincinnati (N) 3.
Detroit (A) 3, Boston (N) 0.
Washington (A) 4, St. Louis (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 6, New York (N) 5.
Chicago (A) 13, Chicago (N) 9.
Kansas City (AA) 8, St. Louis (A) 6.
Philadelphia (A) 11, Texas University 3.
New York (A) 13, Galveston (T) 2.
Toronto (I) 6, Louisville (AA) 4.
Baltimore (I) 9, Columbus (AA) 6.
St. Paul (AA) 9, Philadelphia (A) team B 5.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Masters' Tournament at Augusta

Golf is certainly one of the most, if not, in fact, the most, uncertain games played in the world today, and there is no tournament held which goes further toward proving this assertion that the Augusta National, more popularly known as the Masters' Tournament. The fourth of these events was held during the past week end, and, despite the fact that there is no championship title to be won nor are the money prizes which go to the professionals, or the trophies which go to the amateurs as valuable as those connected with a number of other tournaments, the winning of this event is second only to the winning of a national amateur or professional championship. And when it comes to upsetting all pre-tournament forecasts, this year's tournament, as usual, had something on any other tournament held this year.

Bobby Jones

Why Is It So Popular?

There are several reasons for this tournament being so popular despite its lack of title. In the first place, it is the one tournament in which the former Emperor of Golf—Bobby Jones—now takes part. Then, again, the former open and amateur champion of the world acts as host to those golfers who compete in the event, and a wonderful host he makes. In order to compete in the tournament, a golfer has to pass certain requirements, and these limit the field to those who are in the very top ranks of golf. As a result, the competition is very keen and the unexpected is happening in almost every match. Players who are expected to be well up in the list find themselves among the also-rans and players who are not regarded as having any real chance of taking any of the prize money come through and carve their names in golf's hall of fame in most unexpected fashion. Yes, it is one of the very best tournaments in which a golfer can make a name for himself and, if a professional, secure lasting fame and fortune.

Texans Lead the Field

While neither player is today registered from the Lone Star State, it is interesting to note that the winner and runnerup of this year's tournament both came from Texas. Byron Nelson, who surprised the field by winning the trophy, is a 25-year-old Texan who is now stationed at Reading, Penna., while Ralph Guldahl, the runnerup, was also from Texas although he is now listed as from St. Louis. Guldahl has been playing fine golf for some time now and, when he passed Nelson at the completion of the third round, he became the favorite to win. But Nelson did something few golfers have ever done in a big tournament, when he came back in the fourth round with a fine 70 to regain the place at the head of the list which he had held at the completion of the first and second rounds. It takes a great golfer to win under such conditions and, unless we are greatly mistaken, Nelson is now on his way to greater fame and riches.

And What of the Others?

And what is to be said about the other contestants? Horton Smith, winner in 1934 and 1936, and Eugene Sarazen, winner in 1935, were both competing this year and ranked high in pre-play forecasts, yet Smith was forced to be contented with a tie for 19th place, and a card of 299 and Sarazen was tied for 24th, with a card of 300. What a difference from 1934 and 1936 when Smith won with cards of 284 and 285 and 1935 when Sarazen turned in 282. As for Bobby Jones it must be said that he was a perfect host although his card read 303 and put him in a tie for 29th place. Yes, this is a great tournament and one that will hold its popularity from year to year. There may be a year once in a while when the abilities of the golfers who compete will run true to form; but in a vast majority of years it will undoubtedly furnish more upsets than any other big tournament with many a high-ranking golfer finding his name down among the also rans when Bobby Jones bids his guests good-by.

Coach Speidel Has Fine Record At Penn State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., April 6—One of the outstanding college coaching records in the country has been achieved by Charles Speidel, Pennsylvania State College wrestling mentor, who has lost an average of less than one meet a season during his 11 campaigns with the Nittany Lions.

Only 10 dual engagements out of 69 have been lost by Penn State grapplers since Speidel took charge of the team in 1927. The Lions have not dropped a meet at home since 1931 when Navy turned the trick. On two other occasions the Midshipmen were responsible for defeating a Speidel-coached aggregation, while Lehigh mastered the Nittany matmen twice; Iowa State twice; Cornell twice; and Princeton once.

Penn State has reached the top of collegiate wrestling in the East for the last two seasons. In 1936 the Lions broke Lehigh's five-year reign over the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association by winning the tournament at Princeton. In the season just completed State retained its title by amassing a record total of points and gaining five individual champions.

The Nittany Lions have been members of the E. I. W. A. for 20 years, although the sport here was organized on an intercollegiate basis back in 1911. Since 1918 Penn State has won the association championship eight times and has gained 42 individual crowns.

Although Coach Speidel will lose half of his 1937 team by graduation this June, including three champions, a strong array of veterans should enable the Lions to maintain their leading position. Aldo Zazzi 135-pound title-holder, and Ross Shaffer, 175-pound champion, will return.

In the lower weights Penn State should be considerably stronger in 1938. The Craighead twins, Freddy Stegmaier, Ray Brooks, and Bobby Reynolds, all with a year or more of varsity experience, will be among the candidates for the first two weight divisions.

Chicago Keglers Take Major Spots In Bowling Meet

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Chicago bowlers, who have made the best showing of any city to send a delegation to the American Bowling Congress tournament, took over three major places in the minor events standings yesterday.

A pair of veterans, Wally Freitag and Louie Levine, crashed the maples for a 1298 doubles total to take second place nine pins back of the leading total rolled early in the tourney by Mike Debridget and Jimmy Smith of New York. They put together games of 430, 489 and 379.

Two former A. B. C. champions, Herbie Lange and George Morrison, climbed into seventh place in the doubles with 1263 while Lange tied for third in all events.

The pair hung up games of 408, 399 and 456. Lange, who was a member of the Oh Henry team, which scored 3057 to win the team title in 1928, turned in games of 214, 208 and 199, while Morrison, all-events champion in 1930 with a 1985 score, tallied 194, 191 and 257.

Chicago's first major triumph came late last night when the Prager Beer team took third place in the team standing with 2975.

Lange went on to tie Jack Russell of Lyons, Ill., for third place in the all-events division with a total of 1901, giving Chicago its third leading berth.

Les Fuller, a teammate, scored the second high game of the meet, 290, as he totaled 665 for three games. He opened with a spare, then pitched eleven consecutive strikes.

The five members of the Monarch Beer team, which placed seventh in the team event last night with 2932, registered an aggregate of 3242 when Fuller registered 665, Dick Winsberg 630, Lange 644, Morrison 653 and Bill Felsch 650. The A. B. C. record in five-man competition is 3199, made by the Tea Shops of Milwaukee at Peoria, Ill., in 1929.

Earlier squads yesterday failed to dislodge the leaders although Eddie Hitch, Erie, Penna., veteran, scored a brilliant 680 in his doubles string and Ray Kopinski of Chicago hit 653 in singles. Hitch's partner, Pat McLaughlin, couldn't find the range, so the Erie pair's total was only 1211. Standings to date:

Five-Man Event

Pastime A. C.	3,045
Eckhardt and Becker Brewing Co.	3,043
Prager Beer	2,975
Lins Weiners	2,961
Wheelmen	2,947

Two-Man Event

M. Debridget and J. Smith	1,307
W. Freitag and L. Levine	1,298
J. Russell and C. Musil	1,289
W. Metzner and A. Carey	1,281
P. Morris and W. Murphy	1,277
T. Schwoegler and O. Rassmussen	1,271

Individual Event

Ernie Soest	729
Billy Knox	725
E. Garbarino	699
Alex Carey	693
J. Reinsmith	690

Kamrath Impressive In Net Win Over Allen

HOUSTON, Texas, April 6 (AP)—The impressive performances of Bobby Kamrath, Austin, Texas, marked yesterday's matches in the seventh annual River Oaks tennis tournament.

Kamrath turned back Bob Allen, Houston, in straight sets with the loss of only one game and then disposed of the gigantic Max Campbell, Rice Institute co-captain, in a second round affair while losing only two games.

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, seeded No. 1, moved into the third round without stepping on the court. He drew a bye and then was given a default by Irvin Goddard.

Wilmer Allison, who devotes more time to golf than to tennis these days, downed Donald Longcope in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4.

Yale Football Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—Fifty-five candidates for the 1937 Yale football team, led by Capt. Clint Frank, reported to Coach "Ducky" Pond and his assistants yesterday for the first session of spring practice. The squad went through passing and punting drills and work in the fundamentals of line play after taking unlimbering exercises under the direction of the trainer, Maj. Frank Wandle. Pond intends to continue the practice sessions for four weeks.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Horton Smith defeated Harry Cooper by one stroke, 285 to 286, in Augusta national golf tournament.

Three Years Ago

George Dunlap won north and south amateur golf title for third straight year.

College Baseball Results

Bradley 12, Chicago 8.
Princeton 20, Panzer 7.
Virginia P. I. 9, Virginia 8.

Reardon Quits Taxicab To Manage Ball Team

SCRANTON, Penna., April 6 (AP)—Baseball, that he loved, called Joe Reardon from his taxicab business to become business manager of the Boston Bees' Scranton "farm" in the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Appointed yesterday, Reardon said he would retire as a taxicab operator to give his full time to affairs of the Scranton team.

He is known locally as a baseball "encyclopedia" for his knowledge of records and statistics, acquired in years of interest in the game.

The Bees announced that Bill Marshall, infielder, who was with Scranton in 1931, would return to the Miners. Manager Bob Coleman probably will assign him to play shortstop.

Hinton High Scorer

NORFOLK, Va., April 6 (AP)—Ralph Hinton, Martinsburg, W. Va., topped scoring in the tenth annual duckpin tournament yesterday in the singles with 126, 121, 144 for a 391 total. He went into tenth position in the singles for the tournament. Hensler and J. Crowl of Martinsburg, with 396 and 370 for a 766 total, took third in the men's doubles. Winchester, Va., girls rolled a team score of 1764 but failed to dislodge any leaders.

Perry Beats Tilden Again

Fred Perry defeated Bill Tilden in the fifth and last match of their short tour at the Boston Garden last evening. Perry won at 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3. A small crowd of less than 5000 attended. Perry and Ellsworth Vines defeated Tilden and Vinnie Richards, 8—6, 6—2, in the doubles feature.

Rugby Teams Tie

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 6 (AP)—The Harvard University and Bermuda Athletic Association Rugby teams played to a 3-3 tie yesterday. J. Field scored a try for Harvard, but Wuldenger failed to convert, and the home team evened the score with a penalty goal.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

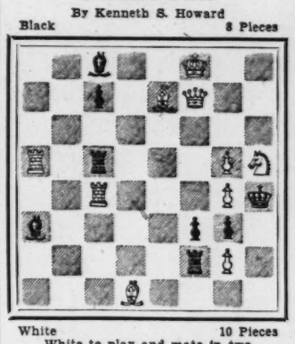
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 6, 1937

Problem No. 1919

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

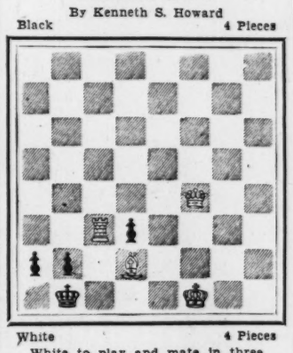
White to play and mate in two

(Third prize, seventh international tourney, the Grantham Journal, July 1, 1933.)

Problem No. 1920

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(The Chess Review, May, 1933. A black promoter.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1917. K-B7

No. 1918. 1. Kt-B6 — KxR
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— — K-B8
2. Kt-K4
1. ——— — R-B8
2. Q-B5

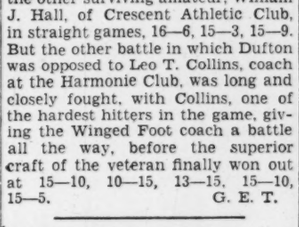
End-Game No. 350. White wins: 1 Q-K2, QxKtP; 2 Kt-Kt5!, QxRch; 3 K-B2, QxR; 4 Kt-B7ch, K-Q; 5 Q-Q2ch, B-Q2; 6 PxB, Resigns.

End-Game

This position arose in a game between Charousek and Englander, Kassa, 1894. White wins with an unexpected sacrificial combination.

End-Game No. 351

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

After 1 Q-Kt4!, Kt-K6, White to play and win

Notes

Shortly before he left Russia to play at Margate, Fine was in a second tournament, this one at Leningrad, where he led a field of six with a score of 4-1. Loewenfisch was second with 3-2, followed by Rabinowitsch, 2½-2½; Budo, 2-3; Rauser, 2-3; Iljin-Genewsky, 1½-3½.

Capablanca, who had been invited to play at Margate, decided not to make the trip. He has been giving exhibitions at the Miami Chess Club, at the Miami Biltmore Hotel, and at Havana.

One of the lesser known of Europe's younger masters is P. Keres of Esthonia. He is at present playing in the Margate, Eng., tournament. Here is one of his brilliancies from the Helsingfors tournament of last year.

Ruy Lopez

Keres White	Candolin Black	Keres White	Candolin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 B-B5	Kt-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-QKt3	Kt-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 B-B	B-KB3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 Kt-QB3	Kt-K2
5 Castles	P-QKt4	20 BxB	KtxB
6 B-Kt3	B-B4	21 Q-Q	P-R3
7 P-B3	KtxKP	22 Kt-K4	K-Kt
8 P-Q4	PxP	23 P-QR4	BxKt
9 PxP	B-K2	24 QxB	K-R3
10 P-Q5	Kt-R4	25 PxP	Kt-QKt3
11 B-B2	Kt-KB3	26 Kt-B6ch	PxKt
12 B-Kt5	P-Q3	27 QxP	K-Kt
13 Kt-Q4	B-Q2	28 RxKt	R-R2
14 R-K	K-B	29 R-R3!	Resigns
15 Q-B3	Kt-B5		

Black's play is hardly commendable, in spots, but White finishes off the game with a good combination.

Gambits, rarely met in serious play, delight most players, especially when the daring of the gambit offerer succeeds. The game below, played in a recent Metropolitan (New York) League team match between the Marshall and Scanthorn chess teams, Mott-Smith, a former Harvard champion, playing for the Marshall team, offers the Bishop's Gambit, and wins without much difficulty.

Bishop's Gambit

Mott-Smith White	Christensen Black	Mott-Smith White	Christensen Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 CastlesQR	Q-Q3
2 P-KB4	PxP	13 P-K5	Q-K3
3 B-B4	P-Q4	14 P-Q5	PxP
4 BxP	Kt-KB3	15 KtxP	Q-QB3
5 Kt-QB3	B-KKt5	16 Q-K4	K-B
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3(a)	17 B-B3	R-QKt
7 BxKtch	PxB	18 P-K6	P-B3
8 P-Q4	P-Kt4	19 KR-K	R-K
9 Q-Q3	BxKt	20 KtxB	QxQ
10 PxB	Kt-R4	21 RxQ	RxKt
11 B-Q2	B-K2	22 B-Kt4	Resigns

(a) From this point Black begins to go downhill.

Mrs. Page Leads Golf Tourney Play; Five Under Par

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., April 6 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, who won the North and South title at Pinehurst last week, gained a four-stroke margin over her nearest competitors in yesterday's 18-hole round of the annual 36-hole mid-South match play tourney for women. The second 18 holes got under way today.

The sturdy Chapel Hill golfer clipped five strokes off women's par by shooting a 39-39—78 over the tough Southern Pines Country Club course. In second place were Virginia Guilfoil, the blonde Syracuse, N. Y., collegian who gave Mrs. Page a battle in the North and South final, and Mrs. Karl Scheidt, of Philadelphia, each of whom had 41-41—82, also better than par of 43-40—83.

Missing when the field of 40 linkswomen teed off were Deborah Verry, winner in 1936, who had to return to her Worcester, Mass., home, and two South Carolina stars of the winter season, Kathryn Hemphill, of Columbia, and Jane Cothran, of Greenville, who had been expected to enter.

Although the event is one of the few "open tourneys" for women, the two outstanding business women golfers of the country, Helen Hicks, of Long Island, and Mildred Babe Didrikson, of Texas, failed to participate.

In addition to Mrs. Page, Mrs. Scheidt and Miss Guilfoil, other leaders included: Aileen Hoover, Thomasville, N. C., 42-42—84; Mrs. T. E. Weiderseim, Philadelphia, 46-41—87; Lydia Sherer, Chicago, 89.

Mary Kuhn, of Aspinwall, Penna., who sprang a surprise in the North and South by defeating Jane Cothran, had trouble on the sandgreens and finished with 47-44—91, where she was bracketed with Mrs. Richard D. Clemson, of Middletown, N. Y., who had 46-45—91.

Squash Pros In Semifinal Match

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Four professionals, two of the old guard of squash tennis, and two of the younger generation will fight out the semifinals of the national open championship at the Shelton Club.

James T. Reid, who has been professional at Crescent Athletic Club for 20 years, made his way into the semifinals last Friday, while Rowland Dufton, who boasts a similar service to the stars of the New York Athletic Club, as well as Thomas Iannicelli, the defending champion, whose service is only about 10 years, and Edward Standing of the third generation of the famous professional racquet games family, now an assistant at the Yale Club, joined him yesterday.

Harry F. Wolf, the amateur champion, who had been scheduled to meet Standing, found himself unable to compete, and defaulted, while Iannicelli met and defeated the other surviving amateur, William J. Hall, of Crescent Athletic Club, in straight games, 16—6, 15—3, 15—9. But the other battle in which Dufton was opposed to Leo T. Collins, coach at the Harmonie Club, was long and closely fought, with Collins, one of the hardest hitters in the game, giving the Winged Foot coach a battle all the way, before the superior craft of the veteran finally won out at 15—10, 10—15, 13—15, 15—10, 15—5.

G. E. T.

Fine and Keres Win Again in Chess Tourney

MARGATE, England, April 6 (AP)—Reuben Fine, United States, and Paul Keres, Estonia, were again winners in the fifth round of the international chess tournament here yesterday, and remained tied for the lead.

Fine scored at the expense of Dr. A. Alekhine of France, former world champion, in the longest game of the round. Jan Foltys of Czechoslovakia, who took third place, P. S. Milner-Barry, England, and Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia, were the other victors.

Golf Rained Out

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. shot a sparkling 70 in the qualifying round of the North and South amateur golf tourney yesterday to begin defense of his title against 171 competitors; but his brilliant effort went for naught, because a soaking thunderstorm caused postponement of play after about 50 of the simon-pures had toured the 18-hole No. 2 course here.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Ellsworth Vines, Frank Shields, John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison named to United States Davis Cup team to oppose Canada.

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House Demands Action on Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—A move to hasten legislative consideration of the President's court plan was launched in the House today, after almost two months of watching important measures held up pending final decision on the measure.

At the same time, Charles C. Burlingham, New York lawyer, long a leader in municipal affairs in Manhattan and personal friend of the President, took issue with him on the court plan, and told the Senate Judiciary Committee that liberals, labor and progressives may live to "curse the day" they gave support to the proposal.

Just how far the incipient revolt will go in the House remains to be determined. It is a revolt, however, in favor of the President's proposal, and against local leadership which decided some time back to let the Senate act first on the thorny subject. The theory was that the President could get a big House majority for his measure any time. Now a rank-and-file movement is springing up in the House to act immediately and put additional pressure on the Senate, and "particularly the Senate Judiciary Committee, to bring the matter to a head.

Just how the White House will look on the impatient House members remains to be disclosed. Representative Byron D. Harlan (D) of Ohio has taken the lead in the matter, introducing a resolution which would make a discharge petition possible next Monday. If 218 signatures were secured, the court bill could be brought out from the House Judiciary Committee, direct to the floor.

Mr. Harlan is not expected to do anything the Administration strongly opposed, but his move reflects the growing uneasy feeling that a protracted session is ahead, and that Congress will sit all summer if it does not get to work.

The first waft of spring and the cherry blossoms may have been as responsible for the Harlan move as anything.

Meanwhile, the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings are unquestionably losing interest, not for any lack of distinguished witnesses, like Mr. Burlingham today, but because by now the two sets of arguments are presented, and the evidence is chiefly repetitious. The novelty for the most part depends on the sharpness of the speaker's words, and his importance as a public figure.

Mr. Burlingham was an effective witness, taking the customary middle ground of criticising many recent Supreme Court decisions, but strongly attacking the President's plan as "a marvelous makeshift." He assailed Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who is becoming the center of opposition attack, for recommending the plan, and declared heatedly:

Only One Other Unnamed

"I do not believe that in our history there was more than one other attorney general—I will not name him or help to identify him—who would not have resigned his office rather than have had any part in such a shabby enterprise."

A minute later, witnesses again sail the President had to depend on legal advisers in such matters and that in this instance they "have abandoned principle for expediency."

Mr. Burlingham's testimony became even sharper under examination. He described the pending proposal as "in the nature of an amendment" and said it should be offered to the public in regular constitutional form.

The Senate did not meet today, after passing the Guffey bill yesterday, but while Mr. Burlingham was testifying the House again touched briefly on the Supreme Court issue.

Representative Herbert S. Bigelow, who is like Mr. Harlan, an Ohio Democrat, proposed that Congress submit to the states constitutional amendments on the Supreme Court plan, child labor, federal regulation of wages and hours and other proposals—all to be acted upon in special state conventions this summer.

"I offer this as a peace plan to this court controversy," he said, adding that "many people are shocked and seriously disturbed" over the court legislation.

The unsuccessful effort of Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to bring up his bill yesterday permitting federal attorneys to intervene in private suits involving federal laws, will be resumed tomorrow. This is one part of the omnibus Roosevelt proposal originally contained in the message of Feb. 5. Another part, permitting retirement at full pay of Supreme Court judges at 70 has already been put into effect.

Sit-Down Strike and Espionage Linked in Senate Condemnation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—A group of Senate Administration leaders today drafted a broad compromise resolution condemning sit-down strikes, industrial espionage and failure of employers to bargain collectively. The group included Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, and the proposal was to be offered in the Senate immediately.

With the backing of Senator Robinson, the proposal is likely to pass, thus finally putting the upper chamber on record against the sit-down strike technique. The condemnation would be broadened, however, to include on equal terms not only workers on sit-down strike but employers who have refused to abide by the Wagner Act.

No Signature Needed

By acting through the agency of a concurrent resolution, the President would not sign the measure. Thus if Mr. Roosevelt desires to continue his silence on sit-down strikes he may do so. Conferees who composed the compromise formula included Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act.

The new move followed rejection by the Senate yesterday, 48-36, of a blanket condemnation of the sit-down strike, contained in the Byrnes amendment to the Guffey coal bill. The Guffey bill itself, setting up a little NRA in the coal industry, shortly thereafter passed the Senate and today went to conference.

Meanwhile a new drive for the incorporation of trade unions is being pressed in the House by Representative Clare F. Hoffman from Michigan, but Mr. Hoffman is a Republican, and his bill for strict regulation of the labor movement is not expected to be accepted by the Administration nor to get the necessary support for passage unless conditions become much worse than they are at present.

First Congressional Test

The fact is, however, that the first test of congressional sentiment on the sit-down has been taken, and although far from conclusive, many of the results require analysis and examination.

While the congressional debate reached a momentary pause, John Brophy, C. I. O. official, in a statement here made a conditional offer to aid in ending all sit-down strikes, where satisfactory union agreements have been obtained.

"Wherever an agreement has been entered into by an employer with the C. I. O. or any of its affiliates—that contract will be maintained," he said. Mr. Brophy attacked "needless hysteria" over the situation, and continued:

Repressive Tactics

"The Lewis committee will do its best to uphold its half of agreements by regular democratic procedure." He added that this is difficult only in unions which have a short collective bargaining history due to "repressive tactics" of employers.

He argued the sit-down is legal and ethical in industries where labor cannot unionize because of "unfair repression, discrimination and espionage," and added that the wave of sit-down strikes will end if the Lewis organization drive in mass production industries is successful.

Looking at the subject nationally, the sit-down strike situation is about as follows:

The Committee for Industrial Organization has made tremendous gains. The sit-down strike began in plate glass and other industries but the first big drive was in General Motors. When the latter capitulated, workers rubbed their eyes at the major victory in a hitherto impregnable anti-union industry, and the automobile union membership has jumped from 30,000 to 300,000.

Similar success seems assured in the Chrysler plant by the same tactics, almost universally agreed to be illegal, while the union agreement with the United States Steel Corporatin has accomplished peaceably something unionists have sought for half a century to achieve. Soft coal operators have signed a more liberal contract, independent motor companies are signing up, and now a great textile drive is under way.

"Come and Organize Us"

The fact of the breathless advance seems to be that sit-downs are being precipitated by the younger workers in plants, and the first thing C. I. O. leaders hear about them, in many cases, is a telephone call, "We are sitting down; come and organize us!"

In filling their plants after the slump, big industrial firms almost universally picked young men, and now they are feeling some of the effect of the lack of more stable and conservative workers.

That is the industrial picture. The sit-down movement meanwhile has stimulated a national middle-class resentment which is demanding restoration of "law and order," and which brought the protest from A. Lawrence Lowell, ex-president of Harvard University, that the country was close to revolution. Just as periods of reviving prosperity always are filled with great trade union activity, so the accompanying resentment of consumers nearly always is expressed in sharp terms; but in this case it is felt to be far more serious than usual, and the pro-test is equal only to the situation which the sit-down technique has produced. Again and again this has seemed to amount to a sheer flouting of the law.

Third Factor Appears

Besides workers and consumers, there is the third factor in the situation which the forces of authority play. Here it is a question very largely of court versus Congress, at least in the national picture.

So far as the states go, New Deal executives like Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Gov. George H. Earle in Pennsylvania are refraining from meeting violence with violence, and are receiving mingled criticism and praise for their position, a position which seems to trace back largely to the 1936 election. But so far as the national story is concerned Congress finds that the machinery for governing trade disputes, which it set up in the National Labor Relations Board, has been practically tied up by the courts. It has been utilized by forward-looking firms here and there, it is true.

The labor board conducted a vote at the General Electric plant at Schenectady, N. Y., recently and an outside union won against the plant union, 5111 to 4033, and the company peaceably agreed to the right of the majority union to represent all, as under the terms of the act. Harmony prevailed and there was no strike. But for the most part, the board has been tied up by injunctions, rendering it practically helpless, as it was in the General Motors sit-down strike after General Motors originally had blocked its intercession, before the sit-down technique got loose.

This is the national situation today then, as Congress is asked to define its position on the sit-down strike.

Congress Reluctant

Congressmen have a protective reluctance to express themselves on any burning issue until the last minute, and undoubtedly this timidity or lack of conviction substantially influenced the 48 to 36 vote. The fact that the anti-sit-downers received so big a vote is worth noting. One third of this vote, however, came from the almost solid block of 12 republicans; and the balance of 24 democrats for the rider, contrasted with 43 democrats voting against it, shows the majority party still about 5 to 3 against an expression of views.

In this, they undoubtedly follow the non-committal attitude of President Roosevelt. A great many criticisms on the Senate floor were heard against the form of the Byrnes amendment but for the most part these were convenient excuses.

The plain fact is that the Administration is not ready to show its hand, and is following the course strongly approved by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who councils against Federal interference in a state effort to secure peaceable settlement.

Wagner Act Held Key

Why is the Administration silent? It is easy to accuse it of selling out to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, in return for election support. Undoubtedly this may have some influence in the matter just as, on the other h[a]nd, the prospect of a strong C. I. [O.] in southern textile mills [may] influence some Senators.

But [the] real reason seems to be that the Supreme Court is on the point of deciding the validity of the Wagner Labor Act. When that decision comes, and not till then, Congress will know what legal alternative it can offer to replace the lawless sit-down.

That the Administration's sympathy is with labor, nobody can doubt. The wisdom of withholding a formal condemnation of the sit-down is open to grave question. But Administration spokesmen argue, with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, that the sit-down "even in the very few cases where labor has used it effectively, has succeeded in winning for labor only such industrial liberties as both law and morals have long sanctioned."

Furthermore, the Administration is probably not averse to having the idea presented that the alternative to Wagner Act control is strife and violence.

The crux of the whole question is the constitutional one. A series of Supreme Court majority decisions have held that the employer-employee relationship is a "local" one, and that operations of manufacture, mining and agriculture are outside federal regulation under the Interstate Commerce Act. If these precedents are upheld to the end, the Wagner Act is certainly unconstitutional.

It is against these contentions, as much as anything, that the President's Supreme Court fight is directed.

And so the whole matter of sit-downs, yesterday's vote of 48 to 36 and all, comes around the full circle to the thing which dominates everything else in Washington today, the Supreme Court issue; upon which a solution seems to be necessary before a great many other matters are settled.

Lowden Charges Roosevelt Plan Is Threat to Farmer

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Frank O. Lowden declared last night that adoption of President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal would destroy "the bulwark of the people's liberties."

The "elder statesman," of the Republican party contended subordination of the Supreme Court would result in a centralized government with power to determine all prices and wages.

"I am told that some farmers are in favor of bestowing such power upon the Federal Government," he said in a radio address. "I want to issue a solemn warning. The farmers constitute about a quarter of our population. The other three quarters are interested in low prices for farm products. This 75 per cent, living largely in the cities, have greater facilities for making their wishes known than the agricultural 25 per cent. What chance will the American farmer have in the long run if the Federal Government is given the power to name prices of products of the soil?"

Amendment Favored

The former Governor of Illinois said a constitutional amendment making mandatory the retirement of justices at the age of 70 would have achieved the President's purposes. He added:

"Can anyone think such a resolution for amendment would not have received the requisite vote in Congress, dominated as it has been, by the President? Does anyone believe such an amendment would not have been ratified before now by the required number of states if the people of the United States really desired this change in the court?

"Of course, if the people had read between the lines, as well they might, a secret design on the part of the President to pack the court, it would have been overwhelmingly defeated. And isn't that the reason why the method by amendment was not employed?"

People Must Decide

The people alone, he asserted, have the right to decide conflicts between branches of the Government.

Mr. Lowden termed the Bill of Rights the guarantee of the right to trial by jury, and to freedom of speech and worship and a free press.

"And yet every one of these rights has at one time or another been violated either by the legislative or executive branch of the Government and rescued only by action of the courts," he continued. "For a century and a half an independent judiciary has been the bulwark of the people's liberties. If the President's proposal is enacted into law that bulwark will have been destroyed."

Declaring Mr. Roosevelt already had powers never accorded to his predecessors, Mr. Lowden said:

"What assurance would the people have that his successor would employ the power of a completely centralized government in the interest of the people as a whole? Or, if his successor were a man of fascist tendencies, that he would not again reconstitute the court in such a way as to support a fascist dictatorship?"

Sees Fall of Republic

Mr. Lowden said, "millions" of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters were opposing him on the issue, and added:

"They owe it to the President, whom they so much admire, to save him from himself. If his proposal does succeed, a future historian will some day write of the rise and fall of the great American republic. . . . It may well be that the historian will date the beginning of that most tragic failure of man's effort to govern himself with that momentous event."

Southern Textile Show Opens at Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 6 (AP) The twelfth annual southern textile exposition—the textile industry's "million-dollar show"—opened here yesterday, and will continue for a week. Exhibits of mill machinery and parts, from the smallest nuts and bolts to the more ponderous spinning frames and dyeing equipment, were shown the manufacturers.

Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina opened the exhibition in which he praised textile manufacturers for making recent wage increases.

Ottawa and Control of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 5—With control of munitions as its latest move, the Government of Canada continues its effort to establish government control if not actual ownership of important industries.

The most recent move was made last week when the Ottawa Government introduced a bill through its Minister of National Revenue, J. L. Ilsley, to take over control and manufacture, import and export of arms, ammunition and all war materials.

When effective, this will clothe the Governor-in-Council (the Cabinet) with wide powers over every type of traffic in commodities necessary for the carrying on of war at home and abroad.

Control is asserted through the requirement of permits from exporters or transporters of such materials, and the prescribing of fees, regulations and conditions under which permits may be obtained. The Government may prohibit, restrict or control export to any destination; import or transport in coastwise or in internal trade; license persons manufacturing, exporting or importing; publish information and statistics on export, import or manufacture.

As of Yore

Thus Government control continues to spread under Liberal administration as under Conservative. There has been scarcely a session of Parliament during the last five years that did not pass legislation either for stricter curtailment of some privately owned industry or for governmental organization and supervision of some new field of endeavor.

It is interesting to recall that during the former regime of R. B. Bennett, when public ownership was being vigorously stressed as the chief method of combating unethical business practices and the New Deal statutes were the expression of this sentiment, Premier Mackenzie King (then in opposition) persistently decried what he called "Government interference with individual rights" and the getting away from democratic principles, to say nothing of the illegal usurpation of provincial powers.

But when Mr. King received the reins of Government, he came to the defense of many of these "reforms," sending officers to plead for their constitutionality before the judges of the Privy Council, and commenced to initiate new ones.

The independent board of management of the Canadian National Railways was converted into a board of trustees more directly answerable to the Federal Government. The Canadian Radio Commission was reorganized into a corporation under the watchful eye of C. D. Howe, as Minister of Transport. The Bank of Canada, which had been privately owned, although Government-advised and manipulated, was rebuilt to give the Government the controlling share of stock. Pressure was immediately applied to many private industries, through drastic cutting of tariffs, to force them to lower their prices to consumer.

Control of Provinces

A scheme was attempted whereby the Federal Treasury could loan money to financially embarrassed provinces in return for guarantees tantamount to surrender of their sovereign rights. The Government recently introduced a measure in Commons, the Board of Transport bill, giving it control over railroads, shipping, highway traffic, and air transport. It was killed in the Senate, but will no doubt be resurrected in a new form. The Government continued its predecessor's method, in a modified form, of protecting the wheat farmer by fixing minimum prices for wheat and buying all grain offered at those prices.

It is certain that control will not stop here. The Government, temporarily rebuffed by terms of the constitution—as interpreted by the Privy Council—means to implement the labor reforms to which Canada is internationally and nationally committed, and to do this must gain federal control over wage rates, length of work-days, social insurance schemes and other matters now in provincial hands. As its credit abroad is largely dependent upon the financial health of all its component parts, the provinces, it must gain larger control over provincial treasuries. With the expansion of modern machinery and business efficiency it must interfere, willy-nilly, in order to protect the individual against himself and his neighbor and to insure the maximum of freedom to the people at large.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) 5 F—Exceptional, sunny, single, double; corner, redecorated; running water, elevator; $5-$8; references. EN. 2-9461.

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Baltimore Builders Busy; Permits for Houses Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6—Building permits for new houses in Baltimore during the first three months of 1937 were more than double the number issued during the corresponding period for 1936, according to an announcement by the municipal Bureau of Buildings. In the Western Maryland city of Hagerstown, third largest community in the State, building operations during February alone increased ninefold over the same month last year.

From the Eastern Shore towns of Easton, Salisbury and Cambridge came reports of extensive residential building. Building operations in lines other than residential also showed a sharp rise in the city during the first quarter of 1937.

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YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Peat Cutters in Barbados, B. W. I.

Monitor Camera Club from William Cohen, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

Native Workers Halt Their Labors to Pose for the Photographer

Lines About Leaders—64

By a Staff Artist

Robert Schumann

(1810-1856)

ROBERT SCHUMANN was one of the master poets of music.
He came to the world in the picturesque town of Zwichau.
His father had worked his way up to the business of publisher.
So the child could enjoy the privileges of piano lessons.
But to the despair of his mother this study became a devotion.
At 10 Robert formed a little orchestra with schoolfellows.
He began composing for the several instruments of his friends.
Then he declared that he would consecrate his life to music.
Yet the time came for him to enter the University of Leipzig.
His family did not want an artist, they wanted a lawyer.
When in the city Robert secured a suite of handsome rooms.
He rented a grand piano; he selected Wieck, the best teacher.
After a month he had constituted another orchestra of his own.
The law course was as regularly paid for as rarely attended.
It took Mrs. Schumann years to withdraw her opposition.

MEANWHILE the artist was leading an active life in Leipzig.
In the evening he usually joined the same group of friends.
And talks of mutual interest unfolded late into the night.
The character of the art of their time was superficial indeed.
Something should be done to rouse fresh interest in Saxony.
"Let us set to work," Schumann said once, "let us strive to improve matters so that the poetry of art may be in honor."
The arguments led to the formation of a musical magazine.
So Schumann became editor, publisher and contributor.
And this work gave to him a clearer insight of his own mission.

ANOTHER reason besides his profession kept him in Leipzig.
The young musician loved Clara Wieck, and Clara loved him.
His master's daughter had won an early success as a virtuoso.
Wieck expected a wealthy marriage for this famous child.
Persuasion proving vain, Schumann had recourse to the law.
With time the law gave him Clara, and the wedding took place.

Up to this period Schumann had written largely for piano.
But he gradually discovered the fertility of his inspiration.
In 1840 he composed 150 "lieder" greatly worthy of praise.
In 1841 he brought forth 3 symphonies, and important ones.
He had already delighted wide circles by his improvisions.
Now Berlioz heard him in Leipzig and carried his fame to Paris.

AFTER some time the young couple decided to move to Dresden.
Schumann settled down and his amazing fluency continued.
He wrote an opera; he wrote music for the "Faust" of Goethe.
The year 1849 alone brought 30 works of considerable import.
Now nothing distracted the musician from his faithful muse.
He composed while standing in a shop or walking in the street.
He could write a beautiful song in the midst of noisy children.
In 1850 he appeared at Düsseldorf as musical director.
But in spite of a growing success, Schumann was not happy.
Haunted by the idea of perfection, he could not express it.
Never satisfied with his works, he never felt mentally free.
His influence does not belong to the pure classic school.
But he left countless treasures in the domain of impressions.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Cocoa Season in West Africa

Monitor Camera Club from E. Oladusote, Nigeria, Africa

Preparing a Shipment of Cocoa at Nigeria

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'On the Housetops'

IN the East, in Biblical times as in the present day, houses were generally low and had flat roofs, which were readily reached by means of an outside stairway. On these roofs people were wont to meet for conversation or recreation; and so when the Wayshower counseled his followers to proclaim what he had told them "on the housetops" (Matt. 10:27) that was equivalent to telling them to preach publicly in the hearing of all.

On the other hand, we find that from time to time the housetop would apparently be reserved for the use of an honored guest. Thus Simon Peter, while visiting at the home of Simon the Tanner, retired to the housetop at the sixth hour for a period of prayer (Acts 10:9); and it was while he was there that he saw the vision which he afterward interpreted as meaning that from henceforth he should not call any man "common or unclean" (Acts 10:10-16, 28).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Chicago reader shares today's bit of cryptographic comment. Its length should be of help in solving; and, of course, the asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

ALIR AIEVC SJ VIEHMRK EFSYX ASVPHPC IZIRXW M XYVR IEKIVPC XS XLI *HEMPC *JIEXYVIW *TEKI. LIVI M EQ GLIIVIH FC QC JVMIRHW, *AEHHPIW, *WRYFW, *WYR-FSRRIX *WYI, ERH PEWX, FYX RSX PIEWX — XLI *TYDDPI *GSVRIV.

Letter Changing

A New Jersey reader suggests changing HAM to EGG in six moves.

An Old Riddle

When does America begin with an "A" and end with an "e"?

Fun With Antonyms

Today's list of words and their antonyms should be paired off in the same manner as yesterday's synonyms. The first has been checked.

1	dextrous	doubtful	
2	chilly	morose	
3	exacting	ungainly	1
4	likely	disputed	
5	ridiculous	subtle	
6	pleasing	ruffled	
7	contiguous	balmy	
8	accredited	sensible	
9	serene	lenient	
10	candid	distant	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Invent a Game

"I dare say," said Uncle Peter, "that you often regret bitterly that there is no school to go to on Saturdays."

"No," said Jimmie.

"I suppose Percy Pig and Edward Elephant do," said Jennie.

"They would," said Jimmie. "But I wouldn't."

"I am surprised to hear that," said Uncle Peter. "But perhaps if you had a teacher like Miss Pepperbox—"

"The teacher's name isn't Pepperbox," said Jennie. "It's Peppermint."

"Penelope Peppermint," said Jimmie.

"Peppermint," agreed Uncle Peter. "As I was about to say, if you had a teacher like Penelope Peppermint you would feel differently about it. You would be glad when there was school, and sad when there wasn't, and when it came to the long summer vacation you would just make the best you could of it because you knew that when it was over you could go to school again."

"I suppose when there wasn't any school to go to," said Jimmie, "that they played school."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Peter. "They would get out their school books in Percy's or Edward's playroom and take turns being Miss Peppermint. First Percy Pig would be Miss Peppermint. And then Edward Elephant would be Miss Peppermint. But neither of them made a very good Miss Peppermint, and after they had played school awhile they just gave it up. Neither of them said anything, but they just stopped playing school."

"What do they do then?" asked Jennie.

"About that time," said Uncle Peter, "Mrs. Pig or Mrs. Elephant would look in the playroom. If it was a stormy day, Mrs. Pig or Mrs. Elephant would exclaim, 'The dear children!' and go away again to finish her housework."

"But if it was a pleasant day, Mrs. Pig or Mrs. Elephant would say, 'La! La! Children! Whatever are you doing in the house this beautiful day? Now get on your things and run right out and play out of doors.' And then Percy and Edward would get on their things and run right out and play out of doors."

"What do they play?" asked Jimmie.

"One of their games," said Uncle Peter, "they call 'Going to School.' If they are at Percy Pig's house, Percy Pig stays in his yard while Edward Elephant goes home to his yard, or if they are at Edward Elephant's house Edward will stay in his yard while Percy goes home to his yard. And when they are each in his own yard Percy Pig starts for school and meets Edward Elephant and they go to the school house and tag the closed door and return to their homes and start over again."

"I don't think that is much of a game," said Jimmie.

"It is a very good game," said Uncle Peter. "It gives them both a good walk. And of course sometimes they vary it."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Played a Game Called "Going to School"

"I don't see how anybody could vary that game," said Jennie.

"The way they vary it," said Uncle Peter, "is by having Percy Pig play he is Edward Elephant and Edward Elephant play he is Percy Pig."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Gold and Silver Lettering

A YOUNG man who was studying commercial art, and was skilled in hand-lettering, made an income for himself by doing gold and silver lettering on such articles of leather goods as traveling bags, hand bags, luggage cases, bill folds, card cases, brief cases, etc. He used an electric pen made especially for this purpose (may be purchased at an art supply store).

He charged a small rate per letter; and said he was often called upon to letter leather articles for advertising purposes. — D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Complications

A Mexican gazed through the bars at County Jailer H. E. Cox.

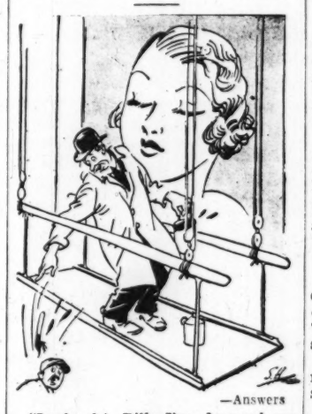
"Can you read and write?" demanded Cox during the booking process.

"Can write, not read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name, then," said Cox. The Mexican scrawled huge letters across the page.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled jailer.

"I don't know," said the Mexican. "I told you I can't read."—Imperial Valley Press (El Centro), California.



—Answers

"Look aht, Bill—I've dropped me lipstick."

His Training

Allan Ross went into a pet shop to buy a parrot. "Here is a fine talking bird," said the clerk. "For years he was the companion of a big movie producer—weren't you, Polly?"

"Yes, sir!" shrilled the parrot. "Yes, yes, yes, yes. Yes, indeed! You're absolutely right. Yes, sir!"—Montreal Star.

Two Points of View

Summer Boarder: "What a beautiful view that is."

Farmer: "Maybe. But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it and pay taxes on it, it wouldn't look so pretty."—Montreal Herald.

Proof

M'Thistle: "Mon, 60 shoes were thrown at my wedding."

Friend: "Sixty? I can't believe it!"

M'Thistle: "Well, there's the shoe cupboard. Open it and count them."—Pearson's.

Give Him a Chance

A golfer was driving off about a foot in front of the teeing mark. The club secretary happened to come along.

"Here!" he cried indignantly. "You can't do that! You're disqualified."

"What for?" demanded the player.

"You're driving off in front of the mark."

The player looked at him with pity. "Away with you!" he said tersely. "I'm playing my third stroke!"—Montreal Star.

Too Busy

"Why won't you advertise?" asked the representative of a newspaper of a man in a small way of business in a small town.

"Because I'm agin' advertisin'," the man answered.

"But why are you against it?"

"It don't leave a man no time," was the reply. "I advertised wunst last summer and the consequence wuz I wuz so busy I didn't have no time to go fishing the whole season."—Montreal Star.

Marked

The man standing in the queue outside the picture palace felt someone touch his back from behind. Turning sharply he saw a youth about to leave the queue.

"I'm only going to pop over the road," said the young one. "I want some chewing gum."

"That doesn't interest me."

"I know," replied the youth. "But I thought I might forget my place, so I've put a chalk mark on your back."—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Courage

At a meeting of surviving Union and Confederate officers, a request was made that each give an account of the bravest act observed during the Civil War.

Col. Thomas W. Higginson said that at a dinner at Beaufort, S. C., where wine flowed freely and questionable jests were indulged in, Dr. Miner, a slight boyish fellow who never drank, was told that he could not go until he had drunk a toast, sung a song, or told a story. He replied, "I cannot sing, but I will give you a toast, although I must drink it in water. It is 'Our Mothers.'

"That was the bravest deed," said the Colonel, "that I witnessed during the war."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Out of the Red

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Okla.

The day before he was to appear in bankruptcy court, Mr. D—— had an idea for saving his business. He called his employees together and told them if they would continue working, and sharing what came in, he would try to get an extension of time. This was in 1933, and they all agreed.

Then, as an employer of labor, mostly heads of families, he made his plea to the referee to be allowed to continue business. His request was granted.

His struggle began. He was first in the shop in the morning, and last to leave at night. He studied every department, job print shop, school books, flowers, gifts, novelties. He stimulated sales every way he knew. He solicited printing far and near to keep his presses running. He was, of course, forced to finance his business week by week, by his own efforts, instead of through the banks, month by month.

His first report to the referee showed payments made as ordered, and business slowly improving. Again his time was extended.

As he learned more about flowers, more were sold. He discovered that large nurseries would gladly give flowers for quantities of catalogues and other printed material.

He dropped the book shop, closed out gift items except as they contributed to sale of flowers, and began specializing on the printing of nursery catalogues, and the sale of flowers.

His business is now out of the red, and he expects the referee in bankruptcy to discharge him at his next time to report. And he knows he owes it to the hand-in-hand development of an idea with a faithful staff of co-workers.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Candle Lubricant

We lubricate auto door hinges and locks cleanly by using an ordinary tallow candle which has been pointed at one end. If more convenient, the candle may be melted and the tallow swabbed directly on the moving parts.—O. A. C., Royal, Neb.

Brevities

Newark (Ohio) Advocate: Americans who once worried about not being able to buy an automobile are now fretting because they have to wait three weeks for delivery.

Detroit Free Press: So they want another method of taxing the movie industry? What about charging so much for each use of the word "thrill"?

Boston Globe: Air lines operating in the United States carried 1,147,969 passengers in 1936, leaving only about 129,000,000 of us on the ground.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: An armament race is one in which nobody wins.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When weary of reading about worldly events I turn eagerly to the Daily Features Page. Here I am cheered by my friends, Waddles, Snubs, Sunbonnet Sue, and last, but not least—the Puzzle Corner.

Letter Changing: Ham, tam, tar, ear err, erg, egg.

An Old Riddle: America always starts with an "A," and "end" always starts with an "e."

Fun With Antonyms: Dextrous—ungainly; chilly—balmy; exacting—lenient; likely — doubtful; ridiculous — sensible; pleasing—morose; contiguous—distant; accredited—disputed; serene—ruffled; candid—subtle.

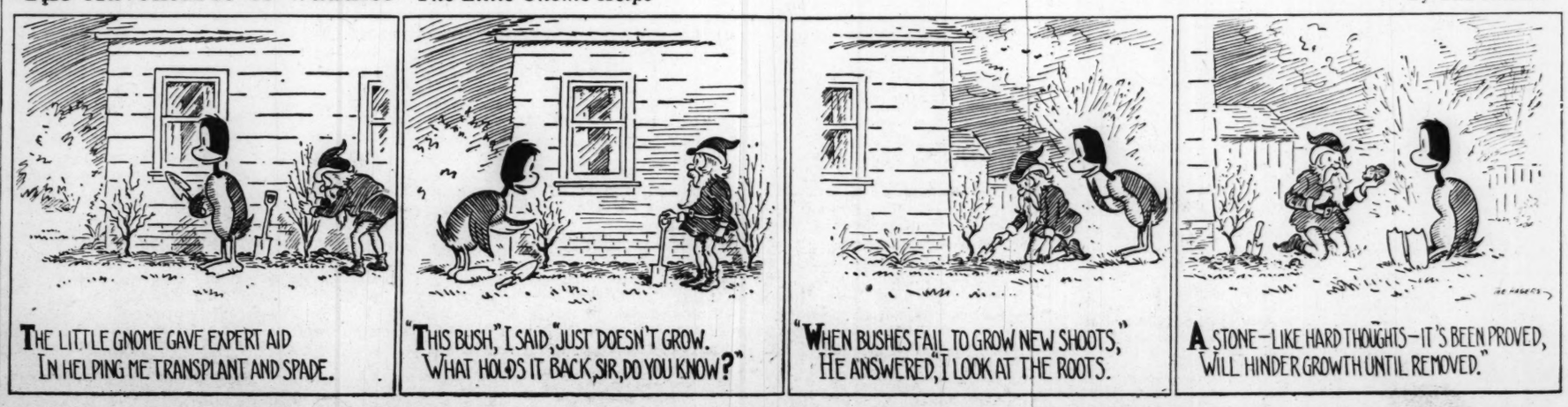
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Night!*

By LE PELLEY

IT IS A VERY NICE NIGHT — WHAT SHALL WE DO ?
SHALL WE FIND THE KIDS AND PLAY RUN SHEEP RUN ?
SOAP
NO — THAT TAKES A BIT TOO MUCH ENERGY —
WELL... WE COULD GO DOWN AND LOOK AT THE RIVER !
MORE SOAP
WELL, THAT IS WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY, OF COURSE ....
OR WE COULD GO TELL MY DAD WE HAVEN'T ANYTHING TO DO AND MAYBE HE'LL TAKE US TO GET SOME ICE CREAM !
WHAT DID HE SAY.. ?
HE SAID — AS LONG AS WE HAVEN'T ANYTHING TO DO, I MIGHT JUST AS WELL GO TO BED !!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Little Gnome Helps*

By THE HAGERS


THE LITTLE GNOME GAVE EXPERT AID IN HELPING ME TRANSPLANT AND SPADE.
"THIS BUSH," I SAID, "JUST DOESN'T GROW. WHAT HOLDS IT BACK, SIR, DO YOU KNOW?"
"WHEN BUSHES FAIL TO GROW NEW SHOOTS," HE ANSWERED, "I LOOK AT THE ROOTS.
A STONE-LIKE HARD THOUGHTS—IT'S BEEN PROVED, WILL HINDER GROWTH UNTIL REMOVED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sitting Down on the Sit-Down

NOTWITHSTANDING the unwillingness of the United States Senate to attach a denunciation of the sit-down strike to the Vinson-Guffey coal bill, it is now very clear that American public opinion generally disapproves of the holding of plants by non-working workers to enforce stoppage of production.

This is illustrated in the fact that scarcely a word was spoken in defense of the sit-down in the debate on the Byrnes amendment. Members of the majority were vocal in condemning this type of strike, but denied the propriety of aiming such a statement at the coal industry, which has never had a sit-down and in which the union prides itself on having kept its contracts. To attempt, as the author did, to broaden it to all interstate industry made it then rather inappropriate as a coal industry measure.

The Senate apparently will have opportunity—though "opportunity" probably isn't the word used by senators pinned down to taking a position on the subject—to express its sentiments in a separate general resolution soon. That, however, will not go to the President, and a comment by him would still be welcome.

There are indications, nevertheless, that labor itself, and even the more aggressive C. I. O. wing of labor organization which has won ground in the motors, steel and other industries, is aware of the public reaction to its new and—until now—favorite weapon.

Ed Hall, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, came to a surprisingly quick settlement of the strike in the Ford assembly plant in Kansas City and in so doing voiced what may come to be an accepted policy. Faced elsewhere with sporadic and unauthorized stoppages, he warned against abuse of the sit-down technique. He said:

> Every time the men evacuate a plant by court order or are blown out by gas, it's a blow to organized labor, and the manufacturers know it. Use the sit-down to start your strike and get organized. But make it a point to evacuate your plant before the court puts you out.

This was the policy followed in Kansas City. It is a confirmation of the report by the Monitor's correspondent in Detroit a week ago that union strategists recognized the importance of consolidating their gains rather than antagonizing public opinion.

Bonds Take a Drop

THE four-week decline in the prices of United States bonds has provoked the Federal Reserve Board to come to the aid of the Treasury in "cushioning" the decline. This it can do by buying bonds in the market when banks and private persons are selling them.

At one time the theory was advanced in Washington that such government counter-action could control the prices of government bonds. Control, however, is a strong word to use. Last Thursday, Secretary Morgenthau admitted as much. "Ultimately," he said, "government support can make no difference, since no one has enough money to keep a market up or to keep a market down if the trend is in the opposite direction." Influence is a better word than control in connection with government counter-action in the bond market.

Undoubtedly the monetary authorities were the principal influence in keeping government bond prices at the historical high level which prevailed from 1933 till the current decline. This they did by increasing the money supply available to the community through government "reflation." With money so plentiful, the demand for bonds was so great that, during the last offering, Secretary Morgenthau had to put the applicants on rations. With demand so great, the price of the bonds was bound to be kept high.

One reason for the current decline is that banks and money holders are now using their money in other ways than to finance the Government. Business is booming again, and is attracting money which otherwise would be left in governments. This is a good sign. Bond prices have not risen so high that the yield on them, which is representative of the long-term interest rate, is too high for the facilitation of business enterprise. Government bond yields are still below 3 per cent. Hence what Chairman Marriner S. Eccles said in his statement of March 16 on monetary policy still applies:

> I have been and still am an advocate of an easy money policy and expect to continue to be an advocate of such a policy so long as there are large numbers of people who are unable to find employment in private industry, which means that the full productive capacity of the nation is not being utilized.

The announcement of counter-action against bond selling just made by the Federal Reserve Board is an expression of that determination.

SOAPLESS SOAP, now reported achieved, has been for ages the small boy's hopeless hope.

SIT-DOWN STRIKES by "vertical" unions somehow seem incongruous.

The Peace to End War

> Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists . . .; and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, . . . uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

EVEN today, twenty years after, emotion quickens at the thought of the enthusiasm, energy, singleness of purpose with which the United States plunged into the World War.

It is true that to recapture the feeling of April 6, 1917, you must shut the door on disillusion:

Forget for a moment the postwar dictatorships. Assume none of them actually grew in soil fertilized by war. Be insentient to the threat of their militant isms in a world made no safer for democracy.

Ignore the macabre millions minted by profiteers.

Pretend there has been no Senate munitions investigation in the United States, no Royal Commission for a similar inquiry in Great Britain.

Suppose the League of Nations had kept Japan out of Manchuria, Italy out of Ethiopia.

Imagine a world with the promised fraction of the arms that dragged it down in 1914 instead of gasping under three times as many.

Try saying "war to end war" without letting the tongue slip into the cheek.

Then strike up the band with "Over There" and "A Long, Long Trail," and you have much of the spirit of 1917 which swept Americans into war.

If nations declared peace with the determination they must summon when they declare war—a firm intention to see it through to the finish, to enlist all their abilities and energies "for duration"—they could even now build such embattlements for national and international security as their bravest thought they were building two decades ago.

The undertaking would necessarily be of heroic proportions. The architects of twenty years ago knew this. Their plans called for the enlistment or conscription of scores of millions. These men were building houses, these were making homes, these were shaping careers, these were only hoping. . . . But doing or dreaming, they must put aside all things or thoughts smaller than those needed for victory in war.

Nations have never fought for peace with such a passion. They have never warred against those common enemies of trade barriers and trade jealousies, racial pride and racial animosities, national ambitions and national fears, with half the vigor they summon when they have allowed these impersonal masters literally to drive them to self-destruction.

No matter what the economic, financial or propagandist influences which helped to condition American thinking from 1914 onward, the United States felt actually driven to war in 1917. Thus driven, it took war as a stern task and executed it as a mission which must not fail. On the day the United States declared war this newspaper was saying editorially:

> Today, war, to be bearable at all to the average man, must be war for some great purpose, in defense of some great right. . . . For some two and a half years the President has striven to keep his country out of the Armageddon. . . . He has been blamed by half the world for not taking his place in the great struggle in which humanity was engaged. He has . . . however, waited patiently for the moment when, in his eyes, there could be no question of what was right. . . .

These excerpts are representative of the state of thought with which even the most deliberate — even reluctant — Americans took up arms. Gold braid was no bait for gun fodder where this attitude held. Americans in those days were convinced they had taken all possible steps to avoid war. Today, of course, there is some doubt about this. The outlook of those times was blind to the sensible and practical-minded thought of keeping American ships out of dangerous waters. The arguments had not been so well laid down as they have been since that for a peace-loving people war trade may prove a bad bargain with Mars. But not only by economic influences, but by the demands of sentiment for fellow democracies and by racial claims, the United States felt itself driven to war. And when it decided to enter it phrased its decision in drastic terms which, if employed to announce a waging of peace, would read thus hearteningly:

> Now, therefore, I, John Doe, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of PEACE exists . . .; and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of PEACE; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, . . . uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the PEACE to a successful issue.

A Stone Came Rolling

Book News of the Day

IT IS significant that contemporary literature concerns itself so often with the signs of the times, instead of with traditional flights of romance. Both reflecting and influencing public thought, the literary trend represents the prominence which is everywhere being accorded the question of social justice. Perhaps at no other time in history has there been such a widespread realization of the need of adjustment and reform in social conditions. The radio, the press and much of literature in any of its fields—economics, fiction, drama, even poetry—all give undeniable proof of the growing alertness of man's thought to fundamental social problems.

It is only natural for an author with so much sensitivity as Josephine Johnson to turn her talents to the fervent expression of her own reaction to the question of social justice. Retaining the simplicity, the poetic prose, the emotional intensity which characterized her much-heralded "Now in November," she has enlarged her subject to include a presentation of problems of wider import. JORDANSTOWN (New York: Simon & Schuster. $2), the story of social unrest in a Midwest town, the portrayal of a group of men and women trying courageously to attain a more abundant life, might be the picture of any community in the United States. Quite frankly one-sided, "Jordanstown" is a stirring plea for a recognition of the rights of the masses. Most individuals on the other side—bankers, politicians, business men—receive short shrift at Miss Johnson's hands, while the workers and their idealistic leaders are invariably given the utmost sympathy. The reader would do well to remember that the other side of the shield is not so black as it is painted, that there is, in fact, a real interdependence between Capital and Labor, with good on both sides.

Miss Johnson leaves such compromise to authors intent on presenting practical plans for social adjustment. She is here satisfied to give a sincere and deeply moving picture of the workers' side of the problem, and, as such, "Jordanstown" is a valuable contribution. Allen Craig, the young newspaper man who devotes his career to sounding the tocsin for reform, epitomizes the book's message when he says: "The essential and important thing is the recognition of the dignity of every man. Until we go beyond traditional rights and theories, and recognize life as a thing inviolable in whomever manifest — then we cannot make laws or plan with real wisdom."

"Jordanstown" concerns one turbulent year in the life of Allen Craig and the men and women for whom he seeks this recognition. Often tragic, sometimes brutal, the story of their courageous struggle contains no note of futility; instead, it ends with a message of hope, founded on the faith that compassion will finally prove to be the supreme remedial force.

M. W. S.

Backfiring

Lady Slippers

HE WAS a tall, gaunt man, Uncle Louis, with the whitest hair and the bluest eyes. All the rest of the family left the country to live in town, but he continued to live alone in his little house in the woods, a bachelor with his books, his thoughts, his cat, and his unorthodox ideas about nearly everything. I think people called him a Character. Pronounced with a capital C inflection, that means something mysterious to the lay mind.

He was unorthodox about his politics, about his tastes . . . the "simple life" and solitude were subjects of argument. But flowers were hieroglyphs of another language—he was a true lover of nature.

It was the orchids in a flower show that suddenly reminded me of him. His place belonged so peculiarly to childhood that it was a long time since I had remembered. Passing the group of mimosa trees, drooping in yellow grace, put me in the right floral mood, and it was immediately after that when I came upon the labeled lady-slipper-orchids growing on a handmade, mossy bank. . . .

On some of his wanderings by the quiet lake around which he grew up, he had found a bank where lady slippers grew. Indians called it the lake of "spirits" because of the white clouds that floated above it. Later, French settlers renamed it Lake Angelus. It must have had an unearthly beauty in the years before I knew it. Even after the modern world encroached, it was still beautiful. But in those quieter pioneer days, untouched save for a log cabin, the old, great trees whispered primordial tales to the wind, and perhaps there was an occasional Indian encampment—but no candid cameras to record it. One can only imagine what it might have been.

* * *

How long had lady slippers grown there? In our day, Uncle Louis, alone, knew of them. Friends begged to be taken to see them, but he kept the secret to the very last, and it remains his to this day, so far as I know. Once a year, when they bloomed, he made a pilgrimage to the spot, and once a year he brought out from its secret haunt one only of the exquisite blossoms.

"Pick a bouquet!" he would scorn such suggestions. "Why they would be gone in two years!" It was pure generosity which made him pluck even one.

One day, while I was still a child in pigtails, he invited me. It was no ordinary invitation and the others looked after us curiously as we walked down the path toward the lake. I did not know where we were going, for Uncle Louis had taken my hand with one of his rare smiles and had said:

"Let's have a look at the angels." That was because we children had been watching for years to see a cloud looking like one. But after the Indians left, I think the clouds changed their ways, adopting more modern shapes.

We walked in silence. If I say it was a day in June, someone will be sure to correct it and tell me it is another month altogether when lady slippers bloom. I only know it was a beautiful day, with the beauty of which southern Michigan knew the secret so well. A rare and shining clarity of atmosphere, a still, penetrating warmth of sun. It grew cooler and cooler as we entered the woods, and leaving the lake shore, wandered along the edge of a tiny streamlet, farther into a dim depth of shade.

* * *

Then the man stopped and again the rare smile came out as he moved aside some overhanging branches of shrubs. Lady slippers! Not a field full, not even a dozen. Just a few—it might have been four or five blossoms. More would have been too many! Each one was so perfect in its loveliness.

I cannot describe the exact color. Memory plays tricks in such things. Yet I know the top petal had the soft green of a butterfly's wing, spotted with tiny polka dots, and the lower petal—the "slipper"—was lined with gold satin. For the rest, they should have been a delicate mauve. . . .

Once I was allowed to hold up to the light a very old, very fragile bit of beautiful glass, and the moment in the woods was like that, something so still, so shining, that it is remembered as light rather than as words.

"She's been," they said of me when we returned with the flower, and it was a kind of title, because they were all lovers of nature. I was not asked to keep the secret, but indeed, even if I would have told, I could not have gone again, nor led another to the spot. I only remembered the happiness of the strange "Character" who could be almost violent about his politics, but more gentle than a mother before a bank of lady slippers.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Our Neighbors

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH the years, with the experiences that inevitably come to all of us, and with an occasional journey beyond the horizons most familiar to us, there comes, if we are thoughtful enough to observe and consider, a new and, almost unfailingly, a better understanding of our neighbors and our responsibilities to them. These neighbors were few, according to our understanding in our earlier experiences. The meandering limestone bluffs which formed the tree-bedecked borders of the little valley which was our world, were the horizons beyond which those toward whom our thoughts turned never traveled, and of whose welfare we took no heed. Gradually those horizons receded, revealing a broader neighborhood and familiarizing us, in course of time, with those whose desires, hopes, ambitions and affections were like those of the people we had always known.

But the processes by which this wider familiarity was gained were slow in the then new and undeveloped sections of the Middle West. The railroad had not yet been built. The great stagecoach, drawn by four sturdy horses, which bowled along the "stage road" each alternate week day, carried as passengers men and women from distances somewhat greater than boys and girls, and some grownups, could comprehend. These, of course, were "strangers." In no sense, according to our philosophy, were they neighbors, those whom we were being taught to love as ourselves.

* * *

I have come, perhaps because of those earlier circumscribed experiences, to realize that the ordinary processes of perception and comprehension, humanly analyzed, are slow. One who accumulates by accretion must, lest he build unwisely, learn to season and assimilate what he gains, that he may use and apply that which he gains wisely and intelligently. Otherwise the accumulation is of little value. Bricks made without straw lie insecurely in the walls which we build. So we find that all those whom we come to know well possess a portion of that good which is the heritage of all. But this understanding is gained and proved only as we are ready to see and appreciate true brotherhood.

Recently it has been my privilege to travel somewhat far afield, and as I traveled there has come, more clearly than ever before, a realization and appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of neighbors one to another. The course traversed was not one entirely new. Other journeys have led to the states and countries visited. Now, instead of the beauties of the varied landscapes, new perfections and new intangibles appealed. These demanded to be measured and assayed that they might be appraised.

From cities of colleges, churches and homes, where friendly faces and cordial hands renewed an expected welcome, the journey led into and through a country of deserts, mountains and semi-tropical jungles. Impassive faces of Mexican men and women of aboriginal races failed to light with any sign of greeting or response as we met or passed. Those along the way laid no claim to our thought or our consideration. In the towns and cities where few spoke a language understandable or familiar, none presumed to insist that they were brothers or neighbors.

* * *

But there has gradually dawned the realization that these, without regard to race, color, position or condition do rightfully demand of us, and of each other, a loving, helpful and generous regard. I have lost, happily, some mistaken sense of the limitations of geographical lines, and of that sectionalism defined so arbitrarily by circumstance. As we plumb the depths of human emotion we discover, unless we will not see, that the hearts of all are generous, and kind, and responsive.

There may never be gained, in the experiences of many of us, that recognized equality which one day must be realized. But we are now able to appreciate the fact, as a better understanding is gained, that the way to that which is sought has been discovered. Even the Mexican Indian, whose poverty, ignorance and superstitions we deplore but smugly condone, is emerging, and has emerged appreciably out of the darkness which engulfed him two centuries ago. No longer shall we say that his plight is hopeless and that he cannot be saved from himself. To this age there have been disclosed new processes, new means, new paths. In the light there is revealed a new hope for those who have been without hope.

We who have come to regard our blessings as a matter of course, meantime forgetting the mental and spiritual poverty of those less fortunate than ourselves, will discover, as we look about us, new neighbors who, without our bidding, have come to live next door to our very homes.

The Wide Horizon

Disarmament: A New Approach

FRENCH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Mallory Browne

THE meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference, scheduled to take place early next month at Geneva, is being preceded by intensive diplomatic efforts to prepare the way for stopping the present world-wide race to rearm.

There are several new factors in the situation which did not exist at the time of any previous efforts to reach an agreement for the limitation and reduction of armaments. These additional elements are important enough to open up possibilities of an entirely new approach to the problem of putting a stop to the armaments race. In France at least there is a feeling that these new factors justify hopes of some measure of progress toward what has been termed a "truce" in the current scramble to build up armaments on an unprecedented scale.

In the first place Germany today has now reached a position of approximate equality with the other principal powers in the matter of rearmament. The exact state of Germany's armaments is something of a mystery, but the French at least are convinced that Germany no longer has any grounds for continuing her former demands for "equality of rights" in armaments.

* * *

The significance of this new situation which has developed since the last sessions of the disarmament conference is obviously very great. When all start from scratch there need no longer be that sentiment of inequality and consequent unfairness which vitiated and invalidated all previous efforts to reach a disarmament agreement from the very beginning.

The second new factor which the French consider very important in any new approach to the disarmament problem is that Great Britain has now begun to build up her armaments on land and in the air as well as on sea. In French official and diplomatic circles the view is generally held that the announcement of Britain's big rearmament program had a tremendous effect upon the leaders of National Socialist Germany in that it tended to make them realize that others as well as the Reich could play the game of piling up armaments and that some of these others were in a position financially to carry rearmament to a point beyond their own power. Furthermore, Britain is felt to be in a better position now to press for an agreement for the limitation of armaments since she has something to offer or concede as well as something to demand of others.

The third vital important factor in this new approach to the disarmament problem is the attitude of the United States. It is announced that Mr. Norman Davis, American Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, will attend the meeting of the Bureau in Geneva and that he will in all probability present important proposals from President Roosevelt along the line of the limitation and ultimate reduction of armaments.

* * *

Even if these anticipated proposals fail to materialize, there is a strong conviction in France that the United States will sooner or later have an important role to play in the solution of the disarmament problem. It is realized that both President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are anxious to apply the brakes to the present arms race, and that American co-operation in Europe—so deeply desired by France—can hardly be hoped for unless an arms limitation agreement precedes or accompanies a wider international understanding including economic disarmament as well.

M. Léon Blum, who, like President Roosevelt, has long linked peace with simultaneous military and economic disarmament, has thrown the full weight of French diplomatic effort behind the effort to clear away the many serious obstacles which still remain before even a modest convention for the limitation of armaments may be obtained. The French Government's plan calls for, first, an accord on publicity for all arms budgets. This should be followed or if possible accompanied by a broader agreement limiting, as a step toward general limitation, airplanes, tanks, and heavy guns.

Whether even this amount of limitation is possible at the present time is questioned. But there is today in France what might be accurately described as "cautious optimism" that the three new factors outlined above hold forth some real prospects that the forthcoming revival of the disarmament conference may meet with success.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Federal Servant's Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter published in a recent Monitor in regard to your editorial, "A Federal Service Pay Drive," interested me.

This town is headquarters for government soil erosion work for three states, and I know young women employed in their offices as stenographers who work night after night until 10 and 11 o'clock. They have no time for relaxation, and are wondering how long they will be able to stand up under it.

Your editorial which appeared on the same page as the letter handled the subject logically.

(Miss) ALICE BALE

Santa Paula, Calif.